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MAHAWELI ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

MED/EIED PROJECT

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CENSUS OF MAHAWELI ENTERPRISES AND EMPLOYMENT

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Report 2/1993



INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE, INC.

WITH :

ERNST & YOUNG CONSULTANTS (Sri Lanka)
DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES, INC.
HIGH VALUE HORTICULTURE, PLC.
SPARKS COMMODITIES, INC.
AGROSKILLS, LTD

CONSULTANTS TO THE MAHAWELI AUTHORITY OF SRI LANKA

The Mahaweli Enterprise Development Project

The development of the natural and human resources of the Mahaweli river basin has been a high priority of the Government of Sri Lanka and international agencies since the late 1970's. Largely completed are the construction of dams, irrigation and power systems, roads and other physical infrastructure, the settlement of the land and the formation of the agricultural production base. The challenge for the 1990's is to build a diverse, dynamic economy generating higher incomes for Mahaweli families. In meeting this challenge, the private sector has a leading role to play.

The Mahaweli Enterprise Development Project (MED) is a special initiative of the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka, with the support of the United States Agency for International Development. MED promotes private investment and job creation in agribusiness, manufacturing, tourism, minerals and services by directly assisting entrepreneurs and companies with technical expertise, marketing support, training, business advisory services and credit. MED also provides policy analysis support to improve official frameworks for sustainable enterprise development in the Mahaweli areas.

The Employment, Investment and Enterprise Development Division of the Mahaweli Authority is responsible for MED implementation. Technical consultancy is provided by a consortium led by the International Science and Technology Institute, Inc., a private consulting firm with head offices in Washington, D.C. Also in the consortium are Agroskills, Development Alternatives, Ernst and Young, High Value Horticulture and Sparks Commodities. Marketing services are provided by SRD Research and Development Group, Inc.

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PREFACE

This Census of enterprises and employment in six Mahaweli areas, Systems H, B, G, C, Kotmale and Uda Walawe was conducted during August to October 1992.

ISTI sub-contracted a team of specialists from TEAMS (Pvt) Limited to carry out the census. The team was headed by Mrs. C.M. Fernando and included Mr. M.B.J.L. Fernando, Mr. H.A. Preernaratne and Mr. J.A. William.

Mr. L.N. Perera, an ISTI consultant with extensive experience in census and survey work, provided independent technical guidance and quality control.

SECTION 1 - CENSUS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Background

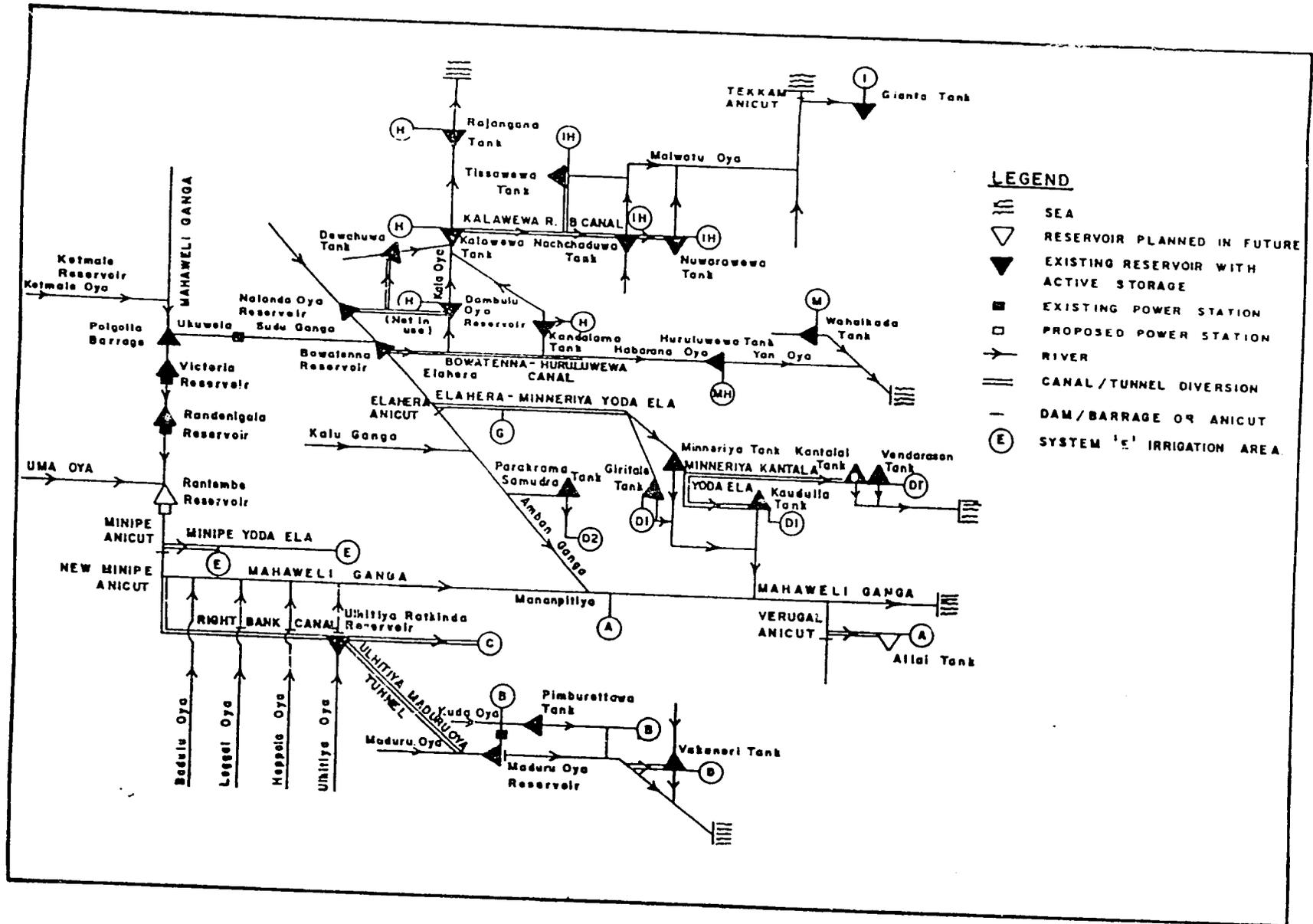
The Mahaweli is the longest river in Sri Lanka (335km) flowing from the copiously rain-fed central hills in the Wet Zone through the parched plains of the Central, Uva and North Central Provinces in the Dry Zone and disgorging 7 million acre feet of precious water into the sea annually from Trincomalee on the East coast.

The Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme which was launched in 1979 is the largest single development project undertaken by the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL). It is a comprehensive multi-purpose trans-basin project which harnesses the perennial waters of the Mahaweli and its tributaries to augment other river basins, reservoirs and tanks in the dry zone. The five main reservoirs - viz Kotmale, Victoria, Randenigala, Rantambe and Maduru Oya store over 2000 million cu. metres of water. A schematic representation of the project is shown in figure 1.1.

The main achievements of the AMDP which have had a beneficial effect on the economy are summarised below:

- 1) Generation of hydro power about 600 megawatts for domestic and industrial consumption doubling the installed capacity of the Ceylon Electricity Board and saving valuable foreign exchange.
- 2) Providing irrigation facilities to about 117,000 ha. of new land and 110,000 ha of existing land, thus reducing dependence on food imports.
- 3) Settlement of nearly 100,000 families and easing the problem of landlessness among the rural population.
- 4) Increasing cropping intensities, productivity and farmer incomes. Expanding employment opportunities in agriculture and agro-based industry and service sectors.
- 5) Development of basic infra-structure in the settlements including 150 miles of main canals, 4000 miles of Distributory channels, 2400 miles of roads, 25 new Townships, hospitals, schools, cooperatives, etc.

Figure 1.1
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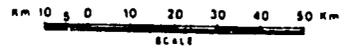
1.1.2 **Systems**

Under the Mahaweli Master Plan the downstream areas of the river basins are divided into Mahaweli Special Areas or Systems. Each system is defined by geographical boundaries encompassing command area, canal network, highland settlements, forest reserves and pasture lands. The geographical distribution of the six special areas (systems) covered by the study is given in fig. 1.2.

Under the Systemic Integrated Development Model adopted by MASL, land settlements are considered as agro-socio economic entities or systems in which efficient management and utilisation of available, physical, biotic and human resources incorporating socio economic concerns will optimise social welfare of settlers and at the same time promote economic growth and integrated development.

The administrative structure of each system comprises Resident Project Manager, Block Managers and Unit Managers. They are responsible for integrated management of each system under a three tiered structure comprising hamlets (100-125 farmer families), village centre (5-7 hamlets) and township servicing about 6 village centres i.e. about 3000 families. The townships have services of a higher order viz banks, police stations, post office, hospital/central dispensary, senior secondary school, filling station, cinema, cooperatives, shopping complex and central market. A good network of roads including trunk roads connect the hamlets, villages and townships.

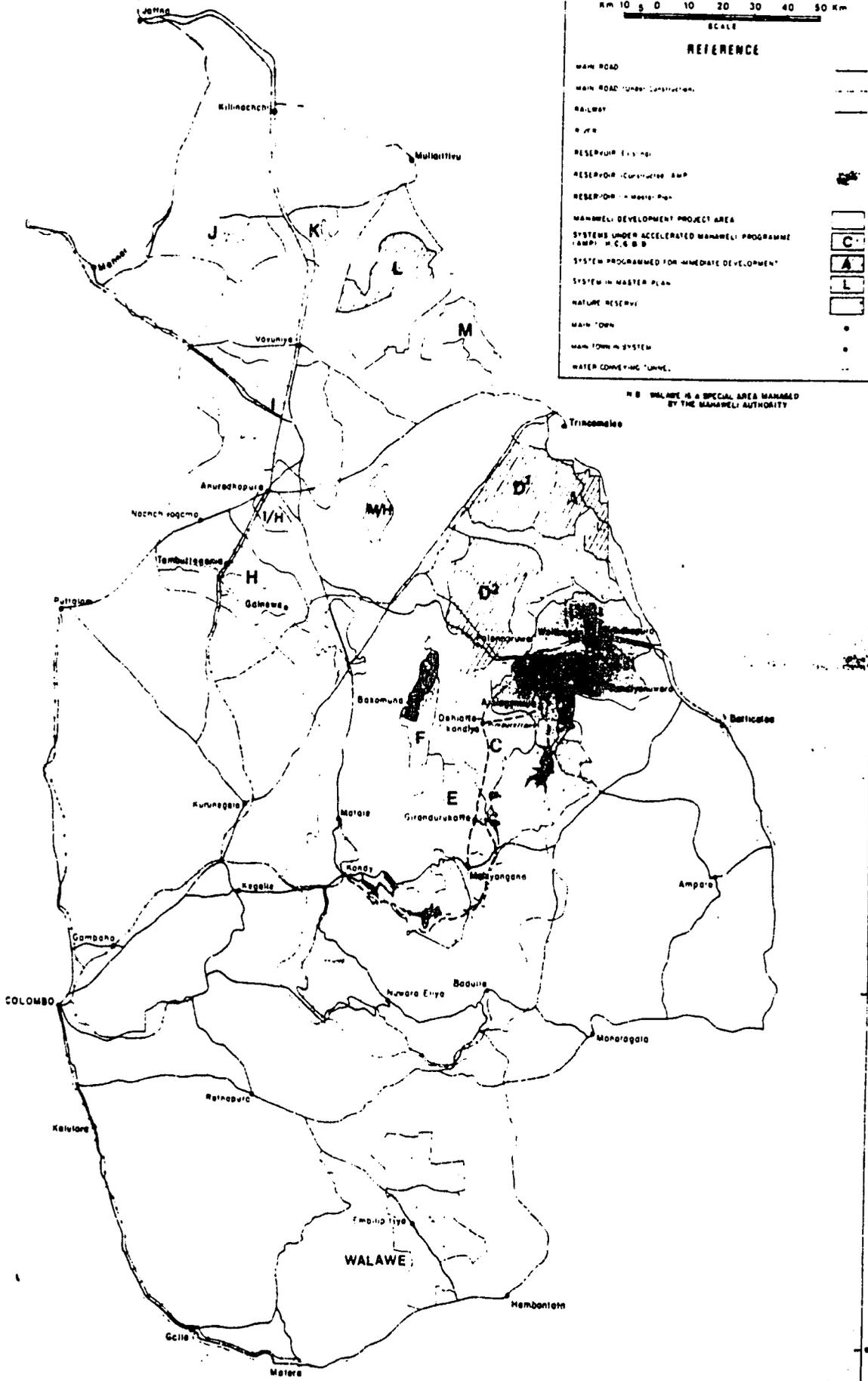
SRI LANKA MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AND SPECIAL AREAS



REFERENCE

- MAIN ROAD
- MAIN ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- RAILWAY
- RIVER
- RESERVOIR EXISTING
- RESERVOIR UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- RESERVOIR - WATER POND
- MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA
- SYSTEMS UNDER ACCELERATED MAHAWELI PROGRAMME (AMP) - A, C, B, D
- SYSTEM PROGRAMMED FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT
- SYSTEM IN MASTER PLAN
- NATURE RESERVE
- MAIN TOWN
- MAIN TOWN IN SYSTEM
- WATER CONVEYING TUNNEL

N.B. WALAWE IS A SPECIAL AREA MANAGED BY THE MAHAWELI AUTHORITY



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1.2 OBJECTIVES

1.2.1 General

The government is committed to an open economic policy which relies heavily on private sector expansion and investment to increase both agricultural and industrial production and diversification, generate employment opportunities and promote export led growth.

In conformity with this policy a transformation of economic activities is taking place in the Mahaweli Development Programme (MDP). Under Phase I Construction of Headworks and Phase II - Downstream Settlements and Social Infrastructure development, economic productivity was centred on paddy-based agriculture involving small- scale farmers.

In Phase III emphasis has shifted, on the one hand to diversified high value cropping systems for small farms and on the other hand to development of agri-business and non-agricultural enterprises in a wide range of sectors.

With the establishment of the Employment, Investment and Enterprise Division (EIED) in 1986 the promotion of private sector investment, development of entrepreneurial talent among the settlers (specially the 2nd and 3rd generations) and the integration of small producer and big investor in joint ventures is being prioritised.

The strategy for agri-business and non-farm enterprise development is being catalysed by the Mahaweli Enterprise Development (MED) project funded by USAID. The main purpose of MED is to accelerate the creation of permanent jobs in the Mahaweli region to absorb the increasing number of persons entering the labour market, especially among the 2nd and 3rd generation settler families.

In accordance with MED objectives the emphasis in this Census is on agri-business and non-farm enterprises.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives of Census

The specific objectives of the Census of enterprises are:

- 1) To ascertain the present situation regarding enterprise development in each system.
- 2) To establish a set of valid and reliable baseline indicators against which the effectiveness of the MED project can be evaluated in 1994/95.

- 3) To set up a practical sampling procedure for post census enumeration and continuous monitoring of key indicators and trends on a periodic (half yearly or quarterly) basis.

The two key indicators of trends to be monitored are:

- i. Net increase and rate of increase in number and type of enterprise.
- ii. Net increase and rate of increase in overall private enterprise employment.

1.3. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS SURVEYS

1.3.1 Review of ARTI Survey

The ARTI was commissioned to conduct a Census of enterprises in Systems G,H,B & C of the Mahaweli in 1988 as a baseline for the MED Project.

Unfortunately the original report of this Census was not available for review. According to a report on the reconfiguration of ARTI data by Agro-skills Ltd. and other available documentation some basic inconsistencies and deficiencies in the ARTI Census could be identified.

Lack of Operational Definitions

- 1) Listing of all enterprises in each system was carried out without a standard definition of enterprise. This strategy was adopted purportedly to explore the nature, volume and range of non-agricultural economic activity. However, lack of a basic definition introduced a fundamental inconsistency, impairing the reliability and comparability of the data obtained from different systems at micro level.

Use of Secondary Sources

- 2) Listing of enterprises was carried out at block level using secondary sources - R.P.Ms, Block Managers, Unit Managers, Marketing Officers and Field Managers in each system. In the absence of a standardised data collection procedure and an inter system co-ordinating mechanism, there is a high probability of non-sampling error due to over-reporting, under-reporting, double counting, gaps in coverage, invalidation and subjectivity in the data gathering at the Unit level.

Reliability

- 3) Reliability of the data appears to have been seriously affected by deficiencies in data collection and possible errors in data entry. According to the Agri- skills evaluation errors of coverage, response and data entry were identified. e.g
 - a) Enterprises earmarked but not started were included in some instances by the UMs.
 - b) Over statement of capital investment and employment figures for very small businesses.

Validity

- 4) The representativeness of the sample used for in-depth analysis and validity of sample estimates of population parameters is questionable as sample selection was biased due to following factors.
 - a) Only types of enterprises that had 10 or more units were included in the main survey.
 - b) Non uniform sampling fraction - The criterion used was either 20% of total number of units or 20 units whichever was less. As a result 3 types of enterprises viz. cattle rearing, small rice mills & groceries were under represented. A uniform sampling fraction would have made the sample self weighting.

Distortion

- 5) The sampling fraction has been further distorted in the Agro-skills analysis. Only 780 out of 850 original questionnaires were provided to Agro-skills and of these 57 have been rejected and only 729 questionnaires have been included in the final analysis introducing a further bias.

1.4. CENSUS METHODOLOGY

1.4.1 Census Overview

This Census of Enterprises in Mahaweli was designed to provide an up-to-date data base of enterprises currently operating in six Mahaweli systems -viz Systems H, B & G, C, Kotmale and Udawalawe.

It is also intended to serve as a Sampling Frame which is the keystone around which the selection procedure and structure of the subsequent Sample Surveys are to be designed.

The validity and reliability of the monitoring data obtained from the Sample Surveys will depend on the accuracy, adequacy and coverage achieved by the Census.

There is no sampling error in a Census but non-sampling errors tend to be higher than in a Sample Survey because of its sheer size. Further, the geographical spread of the six Mahaweli systems covered by this census poses difficulties of administration, co-ordination and quality control. Special measures were employed in the design of the Census to overcome these difficulties.

The members of the Census team had first-hand experience at grass-roots and close linkages at peripheral administrative levels in the Mahaweli region via a wide array of Entrepreneur Training and Enterprise Development Programmes undertaken over the past 3 years.

Building on these linkages a consensual participatory model was developed, where the active co-operation of MEA, EIED and MED officials at both central and peripheral levels was solicited by the Census team and a high degree of participation was achieved specially in the design and implementation of field operations. The short-term MED consultant, MIS specialist as well as RPMs, Block Managers, Unit Managers, EIED Field Managers and MED Consultants in all systems gave their unstinted cooperation contributing in large measure to the success of the field operations.

1.4.2 Census Organisation

1.4.2.1 Planning - Preliminary Discussions

Prior to commencement of the field work the Census team held discussions on 27/07/92 and 31/07/92 with EIED/MED and USAID officials and the ISTI Consultant assigned by MED as advisor to the Census team.

These were followed by a series of informal discussions before finalising the questionnaire in order to

- a) clarify indicators
- b) identify parameters to be measured
- c) design questions and lay out of questionnaire
- d) define physical boundaries of six systems to be covered
- e) adopt clear and unambiguous operational definitions of concepts and terms used and
- f) set operational guidelines for conduct of the Census.

The initial mandate was extended both in coverage and content to enhance the validity and utility value of the Census. (This is discussed further under Constraints and Limitations).

The definitions of enterprise and self-employment given in the original TOR were ambiguous and all-embracing and could be interpreted to include practically all income yielding activities of the settlers, unless clear-cut boundaries were defined. After discussing various options, operational definitions and cut-off points were set for the purpose of this enumeration in order to concentrate on non-farm enterprises in keeping with the main objectives of MED (vide section 1.5.4).

1.4.2.2 Data Collection Strategy and Questionnaire Design

Although there are several standard data collection strategies, the most commonly used method to generate survey data on small scale enterprises in developing countries is the one-shot-questionnaire method. The enumeration data is obtained at a single point in time either by a mailed questionnaire (self-enumeration) or by personal interviews of the principal proprietor using trained field investigators.

After detailed study in 1973, the UN World Programme on Industrial Statistics proposed that for small-scale enterprises (employing less than five persons) enumeration should be based on sample rather than complete coverage and that shorter less comprehensive questionnaires should be used to collect basic data on flow variables such as inputs, outputs, gross sales and income at a single point in time.

Such one-shot enterprise surveys have been conducted by government statistical agencies in India (1965) and Ghana (1965), independent research institutes in Nigeria (1972) and Philippines (1974) and by international agencies such as ILO (1981) and the World Bank (1987).

In accordance with the UN recommendations, the main instrument for data collection used in this census was a one-shot questionnaire which was simplified and structured to obtain only minimum baseline data for identification, classification and monitoring purposes. The original draft questionnaire had to be expanded slightly to accommodate the client's additional requirements on the basis of the preliminary discussions.

A simple well designed questionnaire is a crucial component of a survey and can often compensate for deficiencies in interviewer and respondent. The lay out was carefully designed to ensure spontaneity and smooth flow commencing with simple questions on location and description of enterprise followed by the more difficult flow variables and finally the more personal questions which could have caused embarrassment if asked at the outset.

1.4.2.3 Census Design

The design of the Census was tailored to suit the requirements of the TOR and the special configurations of the Mahaweli settlements.

The pattern of enterprise development followed in the Mahaweli system permits a broad stratification of the target area into two categories of high and low concentration. Different strategies of enumeration were adopted for the two strata.

a. High Concentration Strata

There is a high concentration of enterprises in the town blocks and special areas earmarked for commercial development in each system, mainly on unirrigable land. (There is an exception in system B where a small extent of irrigable land (1174 ha) was alienated for commercial enterprises on an experimental basis).

The areas of high concentration were identified in each system and fully covered by the consultant's team of hand-picked experienced and trained graduate field investigators. They visited every commercial establishment operating in the specified locations. It was noted that several establishments remained closed during the period of the survey, either on a temporary or permanent basis. A computer listing of the enterprises enumerated in the town blocks was obtained and a follow-up visit made by a Field Supervisor to double check the coverage. This dual visit procedure ensured that those establishments which were temporarily closed during the original visit were subsequently included.

b. Low Concentration Strata

The irrigable land area is primarily allocated for settlements and agricultural use and have a low concentration of enterprises. The enterprises in these areas which fall within the definitions adopted in this census are mainly small scale self-employment or micro-enterprise type.

The total number of households in the settlements in all six systems is estimated at around 90,000 of which about 10% is estimated to have not gone into occupation or left due to security or other reasons.

The ratio of enterprises to household units in all systems is not likely to exceed 5 percent once the agreed cut-off limits for enterprises are applied. Therefore the average concentration is too low to make enumeration of every household a cost effective operation. Hence a different strategy was initially proposed for the settlements.

Each system is in charge of a Resident Project Manager and is divided into several zones. Each zone has several Blocks each under a Block Manager. Each block is divided into Units of approximately 250 families initially but in some systems now as high as 600 families. Each unit is the responsibility of a Unit Manager who is expected to maintain close contact with the families under his jurisdiction. The "Unit" system was introduced to promote cohesiveness and solidarity among the settlers by grouping people of similar geo-cultural background and affiliations.

Due to this cohesiveness it was proposed to adopt a special enumeration scheme known as focussed enumeration in the low concentration areas. The proposed strategy was to visit every seventh household and obtain information about that household and six houses on either side of the one visited.

Since each unvisited house is covered twice by the visited houses on either side of it and the well-knit community will be aware of any self employment or micro-enterprises in the immediate neighborhood, the probability of missing such an enterprise was estimated to be negligible.

Each unit was to be covered by carefully selected youth resident in the unit after training (explained in detail under interviewer training) further minimising the probability of missing an enterprise.

By this two-pronged approach it is expected to achieve about 98 percent coverage and build a statistically valid database which can be used as a benchmark for further evaluation studies. The methodology proposed is a judicious compromise between the two extremes - one of relying totally on available statistics as in the ARTI census risking invalidation due to incomplete coverage. The other extreme of a total enumeration of 90,000 households was considered to be cost-prohibitive.

Following rapid field reconnaissance and discussions with UMs and EIED/MED field staff the enumeration strategy in the low concentration areas was modified to increase the percentage of households visited by the FIs. Increase in accuracy of coverage was felt to be commensurate with the additional cost borne by the consultant.

A special form was provided for recording house visits and the field investigators were requested to visit as many houses as possible in the area allocated to them within the specified time period aiming for 80-100 percent coverage. This data could be updated subsequently if necessary to provide a sampling frame of households for any sample surveys in the area.

Payments to the Field Investigators were made on a special formula based on the number of houses visited, the number of enterprises enumerated and the number of days taken by each FI to complete the work. The formula was adjusted for structural variations in each system taking into account difficulties of access and transport.

This formula acted as an incentive to aim at 80-100 percent coverage of households. The field officials who supervised the enumeration were also offered an incentive on the basis of the number of house visits achieved by the FIs, the extent of supervision and logistical support provided by collection, checking and despatch of forms to the consultant's head office.

1.4.3 Census Field Operations

1.4.3.1 Pilot Survey

A pilot Survey in the real world situation is an indispensable requirement before commencement of a Field Survey in order to highlight deficiencies in the questionnaire, difficulties in administering, quality of the investigators and short-comings in the training modules.

Immediately after finalising the draft questionnaire a pilot survey was conducted in system G - Bakamuna on 5th and 6th August 1992. The pilot survey served two purposes: (a) pre-testing the questionnaire and (b) testing the capability of locally recruited field investigators to understand concepts and administer the questionnaire meaningfully after undergoing a one-day training module.

The training programme was held at the Block Manager's Office, Bakamuna with the full co-operation of the Block Manager, EIED Deputy Manager and Assistant Manager and two MED Consultants. Most of these officials were present during the entire training session and provided valuable inputs regarding interpretation of questions in relation to local conditions which helped to improve the questionnaire format and

enhance the quality of the training. Fifteen field investigators recruited through the consultant's own network of entrepreneur development trainees and through the Unit managers attended the training session.

An intensive training programme was followed by a question and answer session in which all the trainees participated and the consultants received a feedback on the ability of the trainees, their understanding of concepts and the difficulties they faced in interpreting the questions. The questionnaire was further simplified on the basis of this feedback. (Annex I - Page 35-38)

After the training programme was concluded an immediate field testing was conducted. The trainees were divided into three groups and each consultant and the field supervisor took a group of trainees to visit several businesses in the town area. While the questionnaire was administered by the field investigators the consultants made observations. A de-briefing session was held late in the evening to identify gaps and weaknesses.

The following day more field testing was done in the low concentration village areas. About thirty questionnaires were administered in the pilot survey. Another de-briefing session was held on 6th August 1992 at which the short-term MED consultant participated providing valuable insights into census methodology based on his previous field experience. The need for simplification of the questionnaire, standardisation of definitions and rigorous demarcation of physical boundaries became clear.

1.4.3.2 Field Reconnaissance & Recruitment of Local Field Investigators

Due to the variability in the field conditions- accessibility, block sizes and administrative structures of each system, intensive field reconnaissance was carried out in each system by one of the consultants prior to the commencement of the Census proper.

Discussions were initiated with key front-line officials of the Mahaweli Project offices in each system to acquaint them with the aims and objectives of the census and to solicit their co-operation in its planning and implementation.

Remote locations were visited by the consultants along with Block/Unit Managers or EIED/MED officials for rapid appraisal of the field situation and assessment of logistical problems and possible solutions.

In systems G, H & B, the consultants were fortunate in having access to a group of young people trained in enterprise development and know-how and motivated in community participation.

Dynamic, business oriented persons were recruited from this core group as field investigators. Their enthusiasm, knowledge of local enterprises and familiarity with local conditions was an asset to the consultants. This helped to ease the task of identification, speed up the process of enumeration and increase the accuracy of the census data.

In the other systems - C, Kotmale and Uda Walawe the Unit Managers services were enlisted to recruit trainee field investigators from educated youth resident in the units to ensure adequate coverage and avoid duplication. The local field investigators had the advantage of familiarity with the terrain and settlement patterns as well as existing small businesses and were considered more suitable for enumerating the village areas, where there was a low concentration of enterprises.

The area to be covered by each field investigator was in general restricted to about 300-400 households to avoid interviewer fatigue and to enable the work to be completed within the required time frame. In the case of large units exceeding 400 houses, two local field investigators were deployed. Boundaries were clearly demarcated with the assistance of the UMs and hamlets/ villages/ units explicitly allocated to each FI to ensure full coverage and at the same time eliminate double counting.

In areas where transport was difficult or hazardous specially in Kotmale and system B, special transport arrangements were made to enable the local FIs to attend the training sessions.

The time period allocated for completion of the census varied with the size of the target area and the physical conditions.

1.4.3.3 Field Enumeration & Investigator Training

The main field enumeration was carried out continuously within a period of 8 weeks in all six systems commencing with system G on 24th August 1982 and ending in Uda Walawe on 17th October 1992. The detailed work plan is given in Annex 2 (p 39-40). The synchronisation of data collection in all population elements within this brief period eliminated differential effects of seasonal fluctuations and other extraneous time-related factors.

In each system the field work commenced with an intensive training programme for the selected local trainee investigators. The training programmes were staggered to enable all the training resources to be concentrated in each system for one week.

About 18-20 FIs from one/two blocks were brought to one central location usually a Mahaweli block office for an intensive one day training programme.

The training session was repeated the following day in another location until all the units in the system were covered. This method ensured that the number of trainees per session was not unwieldy and the trainees remained in their own environment with travelling reduced to a minimum.

The schedule of training programmes held is given in Annex 3 (p 41-42).

The training module covered the following basics

Objectives of Census

A brief overview of the objectives of the census and the importance of complete coverage was underlined.

The benefits that would accrue to the Mahaweli region as a whole from the evaluation and enterprise development follow-up activities arising from the Census were explained.

Motivation

The community service component of their work as Field investigators was stressed.

The increasing importance of survey research and the value of the training they receive in enhancing their investigative skills and future job prospects was outlined.

Confidentiality

The confidentiality of the information collected and the necessity to explain this briefly to the respondent in order to win his confidence was emphasised.

Interviewing Techniques

The following aspects were stressed:

- (a) The importance of establishing rapport with the respondents and at the same time maintaining objectivity and impartiality.
- (b) The ability to converse freely and frankly and by their own enthusiasm, confidence and positive attitude to arouse the interest and inspire the confidence and co-operation of the respondent.

Coping with Refusals

If they had any doubts about obtaining correct information from any enterprise due to previous history of competition or antagonism they were advised not to attempt to visit the enterprise but merely to record the existence of the enterprise and inform the field supervisor who will send a graduate FI to do the enumeration.

If any person were to refuse to answer, they were to explain to them that the information given is strictly confidential, will be used only for statistical purposes for the benefit of the community and will not be divulged to any one or used in any way that will harm his interests.

Questionnaire

In view of their lack of previous experience in census-taking detailed instructions were given on each question. The importance of recording at the time all responses accurately, neatly and legibly was stressed. The importance of gently probing and prompting where necessary without offending the respondent or applying any compulsion was explained.

Concluding Interview

The need to make a quick check of the questionnaire before leaving to save time and trouble later was highlighted. Finally they were trained to thank the respondent politely for his co-operation at the end of the interview.

A set of written instructions was also provided to each FI.

Field Testing

After each training session the group of FIs were given a field demonstration and pre-testing of the questionnaire, by the field supervisor.

The field demonstration was followed by an intensive de-briefing session for the group to gauge their interviewer skills, objectivity and understanding of concepts, definitions and terminology used. Ambiguities were clarified and an assessment made of their skills of observation and deduction which are essential in an exercise of this nature. Those who were not upto the required standard were given further individual training by the field supervisor.

Meanwhile the team of hand-picked graduate investigators were detailed to conduct the census in the high concentration town blocks. They were also available to assist the local FIs when they encountered any problem of interpretation or enumeration.

Two experienced field supervisors were stationed in each system for about for about 7-10 days after the initiation of census operations in that system, for random checking and immediate feedback to the field investigators to ensure reliability of the data.

The consultants and the MED short-term consultant too spent several days in the field at the initiation of the field work in each system. At the end of the day discussions were held with the graduate FIs and the field supervisor. Thus the experience gained at field level was subjected to collective analysis and discussion while the field work was in progress. These field level de-briefing sessions enabled fresh insights to be gained by the researchers, with immediate feedback to the graduate FIs and indirectly to the local FIs through the field supervisors.

Conceptualisation and analysis was enriched experientially by the field level discussions. Some UMs, EIED and MED officials attended the training sessions and participated in the discussions. Further discussions were held with UMs & MED officials at working lunches providing a valuable two way exchange of ideas.

1.4.4 Concepts and Operational Definitions

1.4.4.1 Enterprise

Any income generating activity or service, except traditional crop agriculture which is market oriented and directed by a single entity, other than a state controlled institution, subject to the following cut-off points.

- a) at least Rs. 1000/- a month average income and/or
- b) at least Rs. 3000/- total investment in the enterprise

Unit of Enumeration - is the enterprise and not the allotment, family, household or building.

If two or more enterprises of different sectors are carried out in the same building by the same proprietor or different proprietors each enterprise was enumerated separately.

1.4.4.2 Categorisation of Enterprises by Size

Self Employment

An enterprise (income generating activity) where the owner is the principal worker and he/she employs (pays wages or a salary to) no worker or less than one full time worker or the equivalent in part-time workers.

Under this category all crop agriculture and animal husbandry is excluded.

Micro Enterprise

An enterprise which employs (pays wages or salary to) from 1 to 4 full time employees or their equivalent in part time workers (excluding proprietors).

Under this category animal husbandry is included but all crop agriculture is excluded.

Small Enterprise

An enterprise which employs (pays wages or salary to) 5- 24 full time employees (excluding proprietors) or their equivalent in part-time labour.

Under this category non-traditional commercial agriculture and animal husbandry are included.

Medium and Large Enterprise

An enterprise which employs 25 or more full time employees or the equivalent in part-time labour. All sectors of activity are included except traditional crop agriculture.

1.4.4.3 Sectoral Classification of Enterprises

Only four sectoral categories of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) were adopted in the ARTI survey of 1988. At the request of the client the categorisation was expanded to include the following 8 categories.

1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
2. Mining and quarrying
3. Manufacturing
4. Construction
5. Wholesale and Retail Trade
6. Transport, Storage and Communications
7. Banking and Financial Services
8. Community and Personal Services

Several sub-categories were adopted under each category in accordance with the ISIC sub classification to ensure comparability of the data with MED statistics and external data sources. A list of sectoral classifications and sub classification employed is annexed. (Annex 4 - P 43-44).

1.4.4.4 Respondent

It was emphasised that the respondent has to be the principal owner of the enterprise as the data solicited cannot be satisfactorily provided by any one else.

1.4.4.5 Family

Only members of the nuclear family living under the same roof are included as family members. All other members of extended family are excluded.

1.4.4.6 Employment Type

Working Proprietors - Owners or part owners who derive income from the enterprise and work at least part time regularly in the enterprise .

Unpaid family labour - Family or household members who work regularly in the enterprise either full-time or part-time and receive no direct cash payment for their labour.

Paid Family labour - Family or household members who work regularly in the enterprise either full-time or part-time and receive some direct cash payment for their labour.

Full-time Paid Employees - Paid labour working on 8 hour x 5 day week other than paid family workers. Even if the employee works more than 8 hours a day or 5 days a week he/she is counted as one employee.

Part-time Paid Employees - Paid labour working regularly but either a. less than 8 hours a day or

b. less than 5 days a week or

c. less than 12 months a year is counted as part-time employed.

Two part-time employees are considered as one full- time employee for the purposes of classification by size.

Out growers - Sub-contractors

Settlers or their off-spring who have direct production links with the enterprise under a verbal or written agreement where some inputs are provided and output is purchased by the enterprise.

1.4.4.7 Financial Parameters

Gross Sales

Revenue received from the sale of products and services supplied by the enterprise. In the case of seasonal fluctuations the average for a month was worked out.

Income

An approximate estimate of the average monthly net profit from the enterprise after deduction of direct and indirect costs of production of the goods or services.

Investment

Equity or loan capital used for purchase of machinery, equipment, raw materials, vehicles and buildings used exclusively in the enterprise.

Present Value

A very approximate estimate of the present value of the enterprise including value of building or part of building and vehicles used exclusively for the enterprise, machinery, stocks of manufactured goods and raw materials and goodwill.

1.4.5 Data Processing and Validation

1.4.5.1 Quality Control

An efficient system of quality control is a sine-qua- non to maintain standards in any survey as the researcher is entirely dependent on the investigators' skill, good sense and judgement in obtaining accurate, unbiased and representative data. Unless there are random checks and immediate feedback morale will suffer and even good investigators will be tempted to cut corners.

The questionnaires were checked in the field by the field supervisors before transmission to the office. They were double checked in office after registration to ensure adequate quality control. Incomplete questionnaire were sent back to the field for re- scrutiny and completion.

Two field supervisors were stationed in each system during the initial stages of enumeration. They were provided with a vehicle and functioned in a peripatetic routine visiting various units/blocks at pre-arranged times, making themselves available to the field investigators for discussion and resolution of problems arising during their initial field visits. This strategy helped the FIs build up confidence and ensured immediate feedback.

Random checking of work done by the field investigators was also undertaken by the field supervisors without prior arrangement. If the local field investigators encountered any reluctance or opposition to divulging information from an entrepreneur located by them, a hand-picked trained graduate investigator was sent. He was able to establish rapport and elicit the required information by using his special interviewing skills honed through several years of experience with the consultants.

1.4.5.2 Editing, Coding, Data Entry and Validation

Editing coding and data entry form a vital link in the survey chain. Immediately after registration each questionnaire was subjected to a quick clerical edit which was confined to the following simple checks.

- a. Ensuring that identification data for each unit, block system and name and address of enterprise was correctly recorded.
- b. Ensuring that all questions were answered and there were no gaps in data.
- c. Checking for consistency in the flow variables, employment, gross sales, investment and income and eliminating discrepancies.

Basic personal identification data on the entrepreneur such as gender, marital status, age, educational level, settler status and ownership were field-coded to save both interviewer and coder time and eliminate data transfer errors.

Only the main classification variables-system, block, size of enterprise, sector and sub-sector were office-coded. In spite of the large volume of questionnaires and the limited time-frame the coding was entrusted to one hand picked experienced survey assistant. This procedure enhanced accuracy and reliability and reduced coding errors and coder variance which could be high in this type of survey.

Initially the consultant checked the coding 100 percent but as the coding proceeded errors and discrepancies reached marginal levels, enabling verification to be restricted to 10 percent and later to 5 percent of coded questionnaires. A computer programme was specially designed for data entry with a series of built-in edit checks for validity, consistency and completeness. For certain parameters eg. gross sales, investment range checks were established by the computer.

The computer listed all serial numbers of records containing errors or serious discrepancies enabling re-checking and manual correction of original schedules. Corrected schedules were re-entered and passed through the edit checks for a second time.

The programme was further validated by running a sample of data from system G.

1.4.6 Constraints & Limitations

1.4.6.1 Coverage

Coverage is the most sensitive and vital aspect of a Census. Whenever a complete enumeration is undertaken there is inevitably an extent of under enumeration due to various deficiencies in the survey process - failure to locate, inability to contact, refusal to respond, investigator default and boundary effects.

Even in Human Population Censuses which are mandatory in most countries post enumeration surveys have revealed that there is an under enumeration ranging from 1-5%.

In the special area of 'Census of Enterprises' it has been found that a high percentage of small scale 'self-employment' and micro-enterprise units which operate from remote rural households tend to remain hidden and escape official government statistical nets.

By recruiting and training local residents with knowledge of local enterprises and their location and by expanding the proposed focussed enumeration methodology to cover about 80-100% of all village households, the probability of missing an enterprise was minimised. It is therefore expected that over 95% coverage of enterprises could be achieved in this census.

Post-Enumeration Survey

It is proposed that the first sample survey, scheduled to be carried out 3 months after the Census, should be designed in the form of a post-enumeration survey. This will enable the extent of under-enumeration to be evaluated statistically.

1.4.6.2 Comparability

The operational definition of an enterprise was restricted and cut-off points mutually agreed upon in order

- (a) to keep the census within manageable limits and make it more meaningful.
- (b) to give main emphasis to non-farm enterprises which is the prime purpose of MED.

The following categories were specifically excluded by definition:

- (1) All traditional agriculture - paddy and OFCs were excluded
- (2) Small-scale animal husbandry projects in the self-employment category were excluded.
- (3) Self-employment enterprises which had neither income level of Rs.1,000/- per month nor an initial investment of Rs 3,000/- did not qualify for inclusion.
- (4) Non-traditional agricultural enterprises such as gherkins, melons, tobacco were included only if they were beyond the micro-enterprise level i.e. they provided employment to at least five full-time employees or their part-time equivalents.

It should be noted that the first two categories were not specifically excluded from the ARTI Census of 1988. Therefore appropriate adjustments have to be made when comparing data from the two censuses.

- (4) Itinerant Enterprises with no fixed address are difficult to trace and collect information e.g. bicycle vendors or carts on wheels. They are excluded in accordance with international practice.

It is understood that some enterprises which fall into this category have been sponsored and funded under MED programmes. Supplementary lists could be obtained from MED Business Centres.

1.4.6.3 Reliability & Non-sampling Error

There are technically no sampling errors in a Census and reliability of data will depend on the extent of non-sampling error which can be high due to the nature, size and spread of the Census of Enterprises.

It has been contended by many researchers that in developing countries non-sampling errors tend to be relatively high compared to sampling errors due mainly to logistical problems, inadequate quality control, measurement and response errors and errors of non-response.

Non-response

Which is one of the main causes of non-sampling error, created some problems during the enumeration. Some enterprises were closed during the census operations while in other the proprietors were not present and the employees were reluctant or unwilling to divulge any information. In some cases the proprietors refused to co-operate mainly because they had some suspicion that the Field Investigators were decoys sent by the Department of Inland Revenue, in spite of the fact that the FIs carried a letter of authority from TEAMS (Pvt) Ltd assuring the respondent that the information was required for research purposes by an independent organisation and that utmost secrecy would be maintained.

A second visit was arranged to track businesses that may have remained temporarily closed or the proprietor was temporarily away at the time of the first visit. Several enterprises which had eluded both sets of Field Investigators, graduate and local, due to imprecise interpretation of boundary definitions were located on the second visit thus reducing bias due to non-response to a minimum.

The number of closed businesses was particularly high in System B, but in this case further investigations could not be made for security reasons.

Measurement and Response Errors are of three types.

(a) Induced by measuring instrument:

This was kept to a minimum by designing a simple questionnaire including only basic factual and generic questions.

(b) Induced by respondent

Most small business keep only a minimal set of records and memory recall becomes vitally important in data collection. Memory errors tend to increase with length of recall period and saliency of information requested.

Since current stock data such as number and type of employees relates to the date of the interview, the memory is not taxed. Hence this type of stock data will have a low degree of measurement error.

Stock data is valuable in providing an indication of the extent and composition of small-scale enterprises. It is also useful in providing an initial sampling frame, stratified by size for a subsequent more detailed sample survey and in-depth studies.

Flow data relating to the flow of activities over a period, such as annual labour hours, output, gross sales, income, profits etc. are subject to much higher measurement error, since the period of memory recall is larger. More-over events that occur infrequently may escape the memory.

The ability of respondents to recall flow variables is generally linked to any seasonal regularity and frequency of the flow variables to be measured and to the purchasing power of the local clientele which fluctuates with the cultivation season in agrarian communities.

An appropriate data collection strategy must be linked to this seasonality of flow variables to obtain reliable data. The problem is compounded if the seasonal pattern varies from industry to industry.

(c) Interviewer Induced

A large number of investigators have to be employed in order to complete a census of this magnitude within a reasonable time-frame. There can be considerable Interviewer Variance both in (a) location of an enterprise, (b) decision to include enterprise and (c) eliciting reliable responses. Intensive training, written instructions, field supervision and quality control checks were designed to reduce interviewer variance. However, this factor should be borne in mind specially when comparing data from the different systems.

Since the local Field Investigators are known to the respondents there could be bias on the part of both enumerator and respondent to sensitive personal and income related questions. As always in surveys there has to be a trade-off between cost and time constraints on the one hand and coverage and precision requirements on the other hand. The emphasis was necessarily on the prime requirement of accuracy of coverage and reliability of basic stock data such as employment data which is unlikely to be distorted but rather will gain in precision from the networking at village level.

Income related data will not have the same degree of precision. They are adequate for broad categorisation purposes but great caution should be exercised in utilising the data for detailed analytical and evaluation studies. It was made clear by the clients at the outset that this was not a requirement of this Census and that detailed income and investment studies would be undertaken at a later stage.

7. Details of Present Employment

Type	Number of Employees		2nd & 3rd Generation Settlers	
	M	F	M	F
i. Working Proprietors				
ii. Family members paid				
iii. Family members unpaid				
iv. Paid workers Full time				
v. Paid workers Half time				
Total				

8. Number of outgrowers/subcontractors(if any)

--	--	--

9. Gross value of Sales(Turnover) per month

Product/Service	Gross Value of Services/ Sales Per month (Rs.)
i	
ii	
iii	
iv	
Total	

10. Total monthly net income from enterprise:

--	--	--	--	--	--

11. Total Investment: Rs.

1. Own capital
2. Bank loan - Direct
3. Bank loan - through MED savings/credit society
4. MVCC
5. Non-institutional loan
6. Grants
- Total

12. If you are a member of a MED credit society, value of your shares

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13. Value of current assets of the enterprise

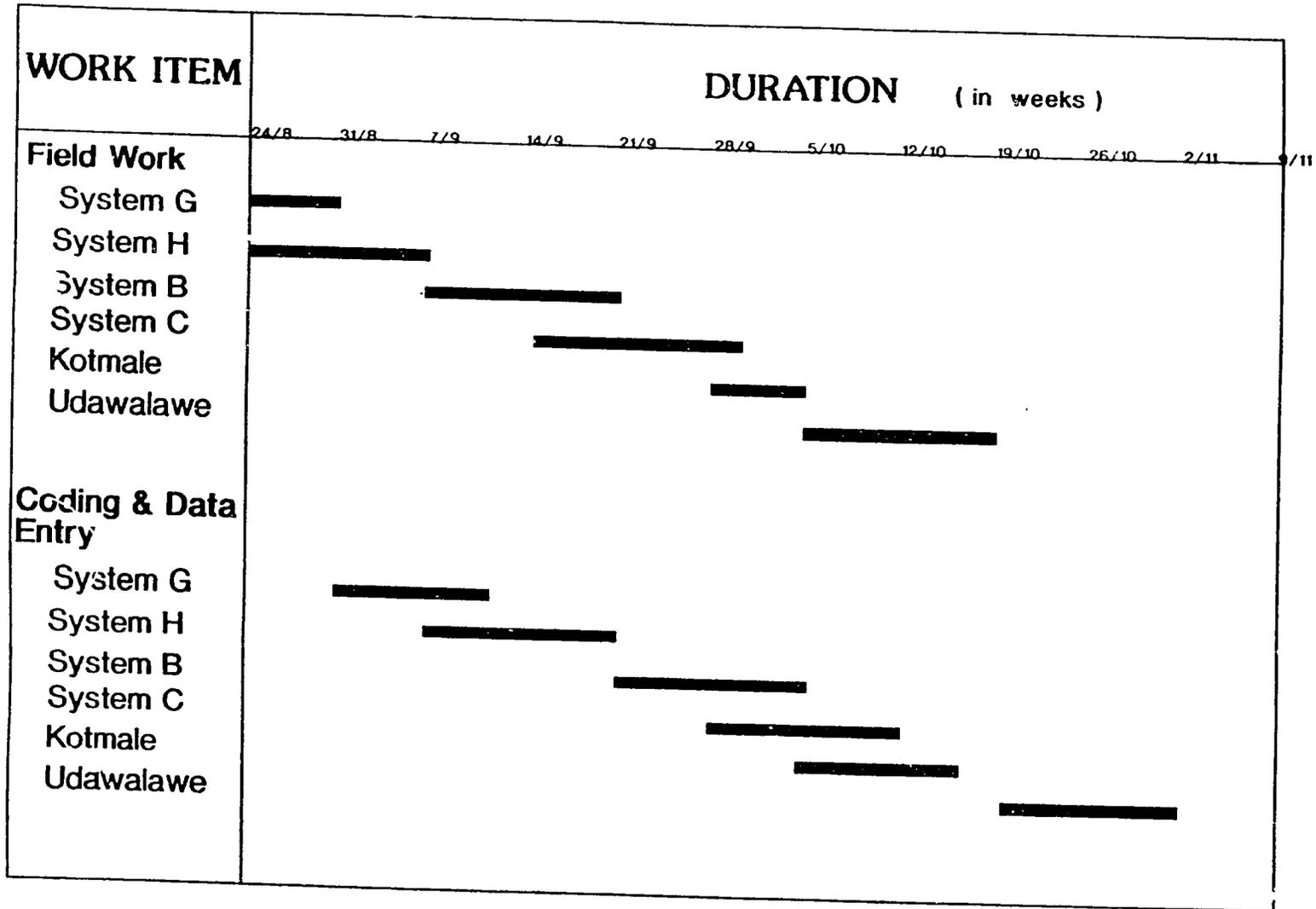
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14. Name of Entrepreneur (Principal Owner)	
	(Initials) (Surname)	
15. Home Address of Entrepreneur	
	
	
16. Sex: Male 1 Female 2 (Insert Code)		<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Year of Birth:	Age in Years	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
18. Marital Status	Unmarried	1
	Married	2
	Widowed	3
	Divorced/Separated	4
19. Educational Status	No Schooling	1
	Grade 1-Grade 5	2
	Grade 6-Grade 10	3
	Passed GCE O/L	4
	Passed GCE A/L	5
	University or Equivalent	6
20. Status of Entrepreneur	Settler in this system	1
	Settler in another Mahaweli System	2
	Outsider	3
21. Type of ownership	Individual Proprietorship	1
	Family Holding	2
	Partnership	3
	Private Limited-Liability Company	4
	Other (Specify)	5
22. Status of Enterprise/ Business Site	Encroached land	1
	MASL lease	2
	Informal Purchase	3
	Rented / Leased Business site	4
	Homestead	5
	Other (Specify)	6

Name of Interviewer	Signature
Date of Interview	
Time of commencement of Interview	
Time of Completion of Interview	
Name of Supervisor	Signature
Name of Coder	Signature

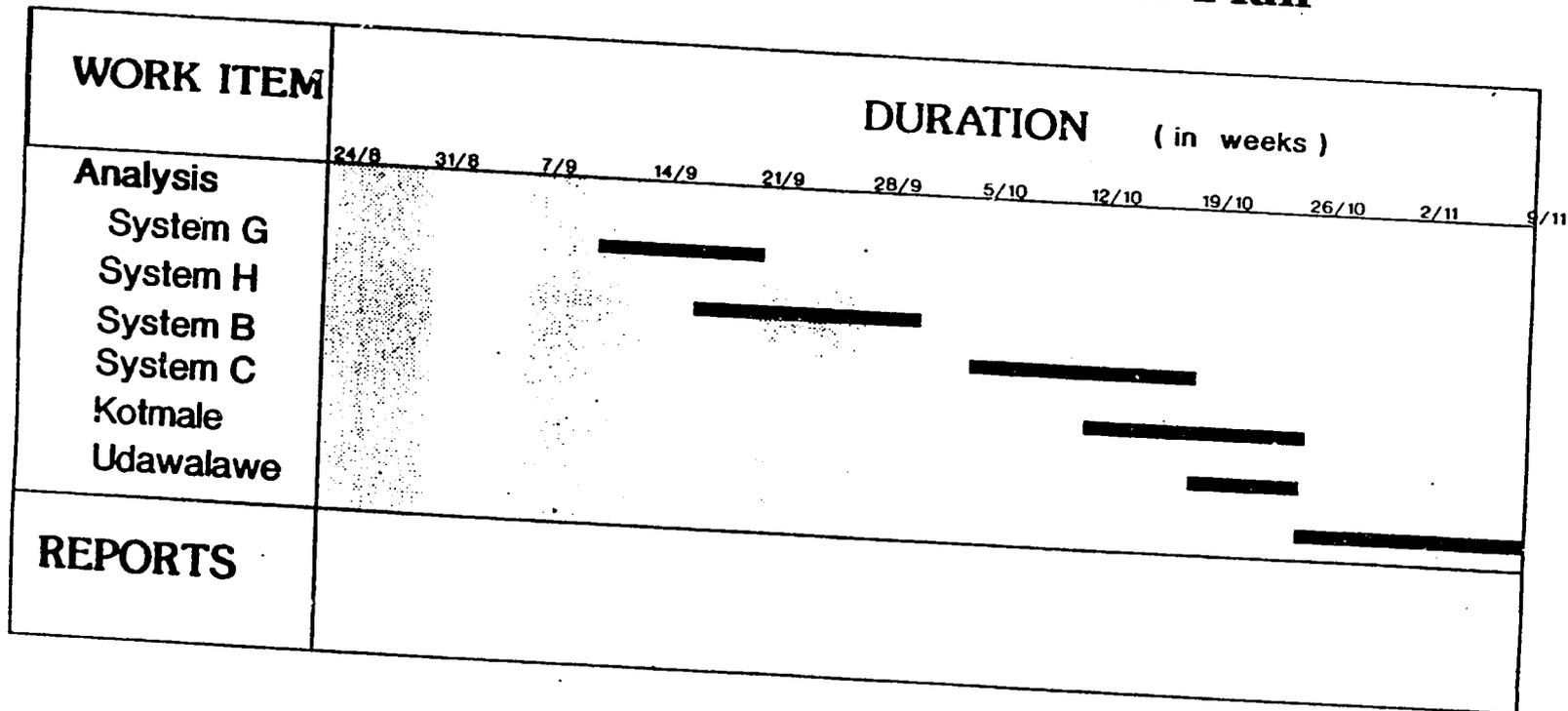
Census of Mahaweli Enterprises Work Plan

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Census of Mahaweli Enterprises Work Plan



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SCHEDULE OF TRAINING PROGRAMMES

System	Date	Location	Venue	Blocks Covered	Number of Field Investigation Trained
G	5 Aug. 1992	Bakamuna	RPM office	Bakamuna	15
G	5 Aug. 1992	Attarakadawala	Kottapitiya	Bakamuna	
G	24 Aug. 1992	Bakamuna	Mahaweli Community Centre	Bakamuna	16
H	25 Aug. 1992	Madatugama	Mahaweli Community Centre (Elagamawa)	Madatugama	12
H	26 Aug. 1992	Galnewa	Mahaweli Community Centre	Galkiriyagama	4
H	27 Aug. 1992	Nochchiyagama	EIED/MED Business Centre	Nochchiyagama	11
H	27 Aug. 1992	Nochchiyagama	EIED/MED Business Centre	Talawa	11
H	27 Aug. 1992	Nochchiyagama	EIED/MED Business Centre	Nochchiyagama	11
H	28 Aug. 1992	Thambuttegama	Mahaweli Community Centre	Talawa	11
H	28 Aug. 1992	Thambuttegama	Mahaweli Community Centre	Thambuttegama	9
B	8 Sep. 1992	Dimbulagala	Mahaweli Community Centre	Eppawela	10
B	8 Sep. 1992	Dimbulagala	Mahaweli Community Centre	Dimbulagala	9
B	8 Sep. 1992	Aralaganwila	Mahaweli Community Centre	Ellewewa	8
B	8 Sep. 1992	Aralaganwila	Mahaweli Community Centre	Wijabapura	7
B	10 Sep. 1992	Sevanapitiya	Mahaweli Community Centre	Damminna	7
B	10 Sep. 1992	Sevanapitiya	Mahaweli Community Centre	Sevenapitiya	11
C	22 Sep. 1992	Girandurukotte	Mahaweli Community Centre	Senapura	7
C	22 Sep. 1992	Girandurukotte	Mahaweli Community Centre	Bathalayaya	8
C	23 Sep. 1992	Sandunpura	Mahaweli Community Centre	Hebarewa	
C	23 Sep. 1992	Sandunpura	Mahaweli Community Centre	Sandunpura	24
C	23 Sep. 1992	Sandunpura	Mahaweli Community Centre	Liliniyapura	
C	23 Sep. 1992	Sandunpura	Mahaweli Community Centre	Medagama	
C	24 Sep. 1992	Siripura	Mahaweli Community Centre	Siripura	32
C	24 Sep. 1992	Siripura	Mahaweli Community Centre	Dolakanda	
C	24 Sep. 1992	Siripura	Mahaweli Community Centre	Nuwaragala	
C	24 Sep. 1992	Siripura	Mahaweli Community Centre	Weheragala	

System	Date	Location	Venue	Blocks Covered	Number of Field Investigation Trained
C	27 Sep. 1992	Girandurakotte	Mahaweli Community Centre	Batalayaya Hebarawa	7
		Mawanawela	Mahaweli Community Centre	Mawanawela	11
Kotmale	30 Sep. 1992	Kotmale	Mahaweli Community Centre	Kotmale	12
	2 Sep. 1992	Kotmale	Mahaweli Community Centre		9
Udawalawe	7 Oct. 1992	Embilipitiya	Mahaweli Community Centre	Embilipitiya	8
	8 Oct. 1992	Embilipitiya	Mahaweli Community Centre	Chandrikawewa Kiri ibban ara	8 13
Udawalawe	9 Oct. 1992	Sooriyawewa	Mahaweli Community Centre	Sooriyawewa	13
Udawalawe	10 Oct. 1992	A'kolapelessa	EIED/MED Business Centre	A'kolapelessa	8
Udawalawe	11 Oct. 1992	Murawesihena	Mahaweli Community Centre	Murawesihena Binkama	8 8
				Total	335

LIST OF SECTORAL/SUBSECTORAL CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORIES

1. **Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing**

1. Commercial Farm Crops
2. Livestock (Cows, Goats etc.)
3. Poultry
4. Forestry
5. Fishing
6. Agricultural Services
7. Others

2. **Mining & Quarrying**

1. Stone quarrying, clay & Sand pits
2. Other

3. **Manufacturing**

A. Food, Beverages & Tobacco

1. Manufacturing of dairy products
2. Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables
3. Manufacturing vegetable & animal oils
4. Grain Milling & Grinding
5. Bakery products
6. Sugar confectionery
7. Other food products
8. Alcoholic Beverages
9. Soft drinks
10. Tobacco Manufacture

B. Textiles, Wearing Apparel & Leather

1. Manufacturing Textiles
2. Manufacturing Wearing apparel
3. Leather products
4. Coir & Rattan Products

- C. **Wood Products**
 - 1. Furniture
 - 2. Wood & Wood Products
- D. **Printing & Publishing**
- E. **Chemical & Chemical products (soap & plastic)**
- F. **Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products (Brick etc)**
 - 1. Pottery, earth-ware
 - 2. Structural clay & cement products
- G. **Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products**
 - 1. Machinery & Equipment
 - 2. Other Manufacturing
- 4. Construction
- 5. Wholesale, Retail & Restaurants
 - 1. Wholesale
 - 2. Retail (Grocers, Textile, Fitter)
 - 3. Hotels & Restaurants
- 6. **Transport, Storage & Communications**
 - 1. Road, Transport Service
 - 2. Storage & Warehousing
 - 3. Communications
- 7. Financial & Business Services
 - 1. Financial Services
 - 2. Business Services (Legal, Accounting, Typing, Copying)
- 8. Community & Personal Services
 - 1. Educational Services
 - 2. Health Services
 - 3. Recreation & Cultural Services
 - 4. Personal & House hold services (Electrical etc.)
 - a. Repair Services
 - b. Laundry
 - c. Barber & Beauty Saloons.

SECTION 2 - SURVEY RESULTS

The detailed Survey results are presented in Tables 1 to 27 on pages 66 to 164. A brief summary is presented below.

In presenting the tables, in general the total distribution for all systems is shown followed by the breakdown for each system.

Tables 1 and 2 give the block-wise distribution of enterprises by size and sector respectively and Table 21 gives the block-wise distribution of employment by type.

System Maps are annexed on pages 165 to 170.

2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE

The enterprises were classified by size into four broad categories as defined in section 1.54 under Census Methodology. viz:

- (a) Self-employment
- (b) Micro-enterprises
- (c) Small enterprises
- (d) Medium/Large enterprises

The distribution of enterprises by size is given in Table 1 while a summary is given in Table A.

A pictorial representation of enterprises in 1992 is given in Bar and Pie Charts (Figs. 1-5)

It is seen from Table A that the overwhelming majority of enterprises (75.3%) in all six systems fall into the smallest category of self-employment. This pattern is maintained when each system is considered separately with some variations ranging from System G (78.1%) with the highest percentage to Kotmale (66.3%) with the lowest.

The next category micro-enterprises form 22.1% while small enterprises constitute only 2.3% and medium/large enterprises are very few (30).

This indicates that the vertical growth potential for established industries is either low or not fully exploited. In either case remedial interventions would help to improve the situation.

TABLE A : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISE BY BLOCK/SYSTEM AND SIZE

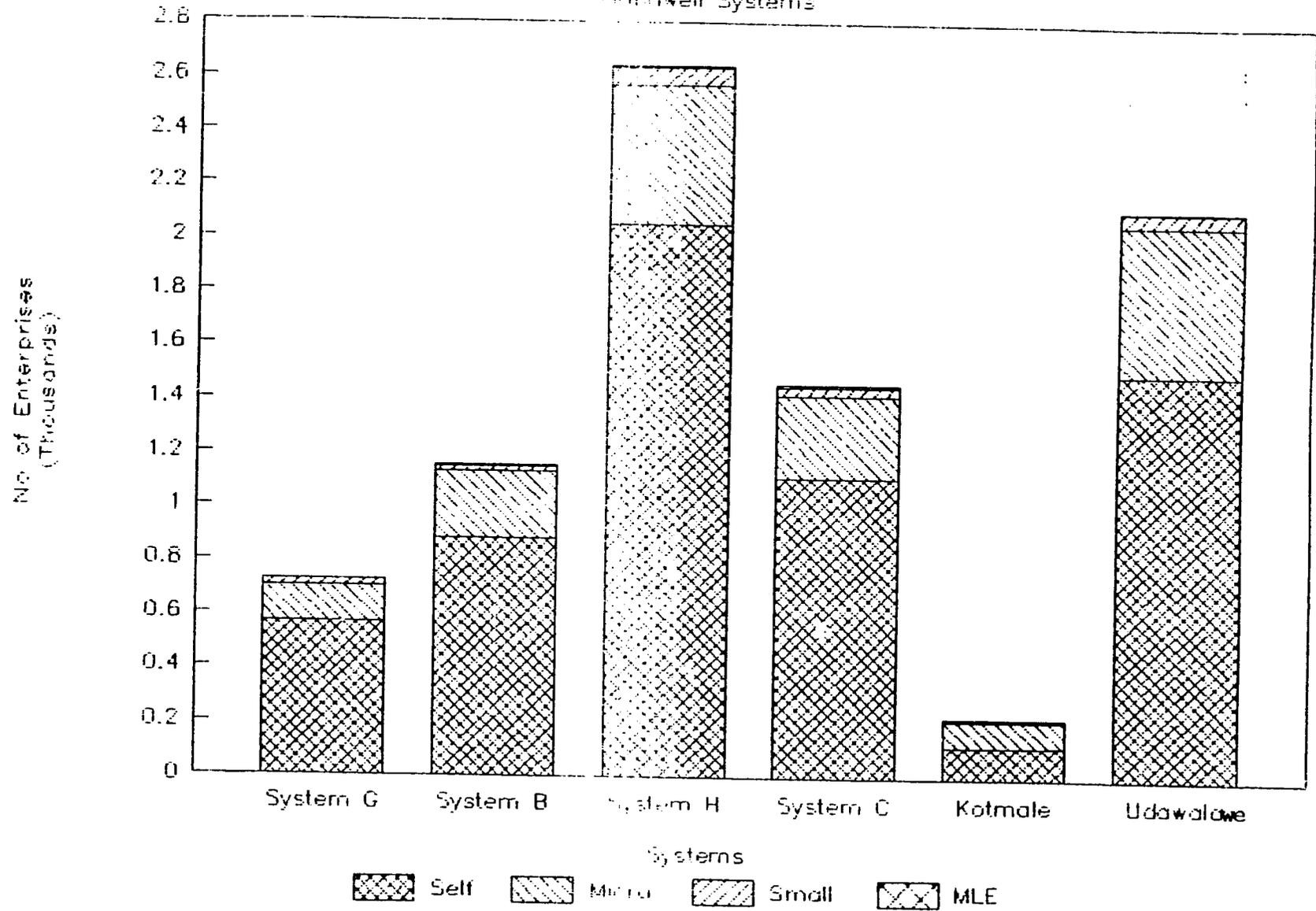
Size	Self Employment Enterprise			Micro Enterprise			Small Enterprise			Medium/Large System			Total		
	No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%	
	Col.	Row		Col.	Row		Col.	Row		Col.	Row		Col.	Row	
G - Towns	161	2.6	-	530	2.9	-	6	3.0	-	-	0.0	-	220	2.6	-
Other Blocks	405	6.4	-	81	4.4	-	17	8.8	-	2	6.6	-	505	6.0	-
Sub-total	566	9.0	78.1	134	7.3	18.5	23	11.8	3.1	2	6.7	0.3	725	8.6	100.0
B - Towns	198	3.1	-	100	5.4	-	4	2.1	-	5	16.7	-	302	3.5	-
Other Blocks	682	10.8	-	150	8.1	-	15	7.7	-	-	0.0	-	852	10.2	-
Sub total	880	13.9	76.2	250	13.5	21.8	19	9.8	1.6	5	16.7	0.4	1154	13.7	100.0
II - Towns	617	9.8	-	310	16.7	-	45	23.2	-	2	6.7	-	974	12.0	-
Other Blocks	1433	22.7	-	209	11.2	-	19	9.8	-	4	13.3	-	1665	20.3	-
Sub total	2050	32.5	77.7	519	28.0	19.7	64	33.0	2.4	6	20.0	0.2	2639	31.5	100.0
C - Towns	187	2.9	-	101	5.4	-	14	7.2	-	7	23.3	-	309	3.7	-
Other Blocks	927	14.7	-	203	11.0	-	17	8.8	-	3	10.0	-	1150	13.7	-
Sub total	1114	17.6	76.4	304	16.4	20.8	31	16.0	2.1	10	33.3	0.7	1459	17.4	100.0
Kotmale - Towns	21	0.4	-	3	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	24	0.3	-
Other Blocks	178	2.8	-	88	4.8	-	8	4.1	-	2	6.7	-	276	3.3	-
Sub total	199	3.2	66.3	91	4.9	30.3	8	4.1	2.7	2	6.7	0.7	300	3.6	100.0
Uda Walawe - Towns	722	11.4	-	282	15.2	-	42	21.7	-	2	6.7	-	1048	12.5	-
Other Blocks	782	12.4	-	272	14.7	-	7	3.6	-	3	10.0	-	1064	12.7	-
Sub total	1504	23.8	71.2	554	29.9	26.2	49	25.3	2.3	5	6.7	0.3	2112	25.2	100.0
All Towns	1906	30.2	-	849	45.8	-	111	57.2	-	11	36.7	-	2877	34.3	-
	4407	69.8	-	1003	54.2	-	83	42.8	-	19	63.3	-	5512	65.7	-
Grand Total	6313	100.0	75.3	1852	100.0	22.0	194	100.0	2.3	30	100.0	0.3	8389	100.0	100.0

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Non-Farm Enterprises 1992

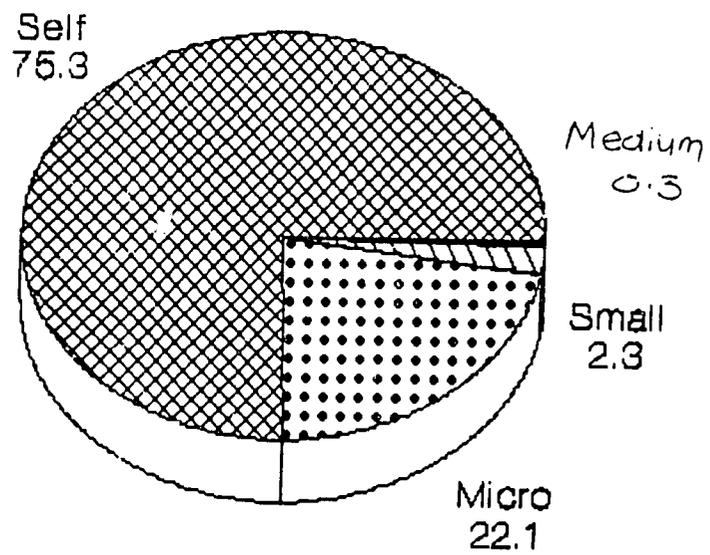
Muhuruli Systems

07



2h

Non-Farm Enterprises Mahaweli 1992 by Size

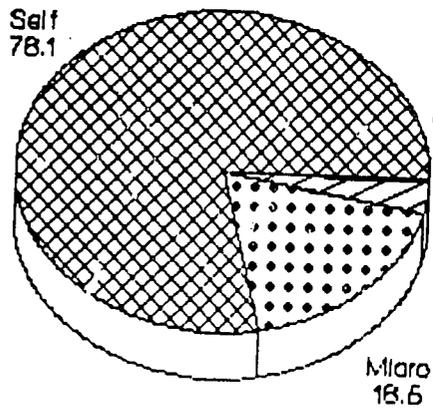


All Systems

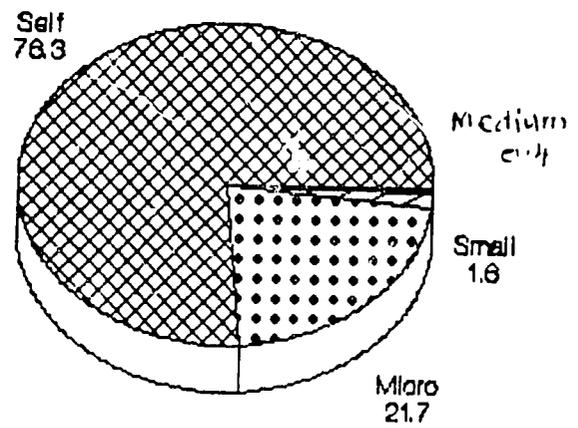
Figure 2

42

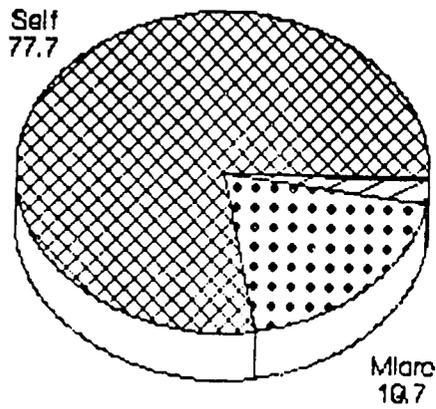
Non-Farm Enterprises Mahaweli 1992 by Size



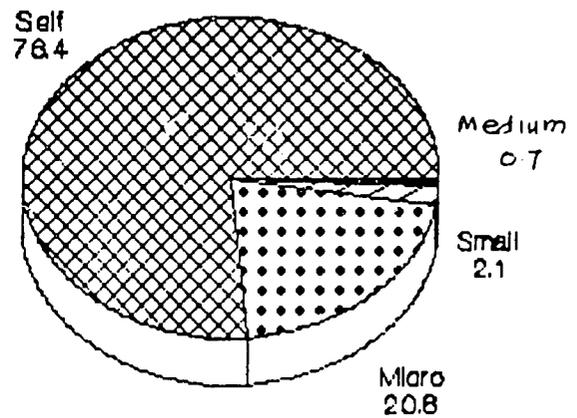
System G



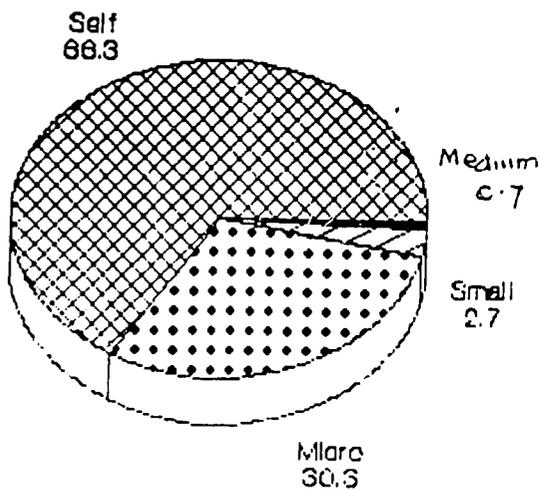
System B



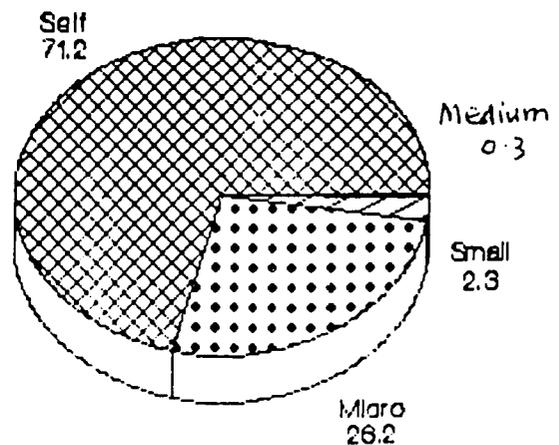
System H



System C



Uda Walawe



2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY BLOCK/SYSTEM

System H which is the oldest system has the highest percentage of enterprises 31.5% followed by Uda Walawe 25.2% and System C 17.4% while Kotmale has the lowest percentage of 3.6%.

There is also a high concentration of self-employment type in System H with nearly one third of all in this category being situated in system H. Uda Walawe has the next highest concentration in the self-employment category (23.8%).

The distribution of enterprises between the towns taken as a whole and the remaining areas is shown in Table B and main Tables 1 and 2.

When taken as a whole, enterprises are distributed with 34.3% in the town areas and 65.7% in the other blocks. System-wise the highest concentration in the town areas is in Uda Walawe 49.6% and System H 36.9%.

As the enterprises increase in size, there is an increasing concentration in the towns with only 30.2% in the case of Self-Employment types and 45.8% of Micro- Enterprises increasing to 57.2% for Small enterprises and 36.7% for Medium/Large enterprises.

In Uda Walawe and System H the concentration of Small enterprises in the town areas is as high as 85.7% and 70.3%. These two systems also have a higher concentration of Micro-enterprises in town areas 58% in System H and 53% in Uda Walawe.

This is probably due to the existence of several old towns in these two systems with the existing socio- cultural and institutional infrastructural framework enabling them to develop at a faster rate than the newer systems.

TABLE B : PERCENTAGE OF DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY SYSTEM

SYSTEM TYPE	G	B	II	C	KOTMALE	UDA WALAWE	TOTAL ALL SYSTEMS
<u>Self Employment</u>							
Towns	28.4	22.5	30.1	16.8	10.6	48.0	30.2
Other Blocks	71.6	77.5	69.9	83.2	89.4	52.0	69.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Micro-Enterprises</u>							
Towns	39.6	30.0	59.7	33.2	2.3	50.9	45.0
Other Blocks	60.4	60.0	40.3	66.8	96.7	49.1	55.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Small Enterprises</u>							
Towns	26.1	21.1	29.7	45.2	-	85.7	57.2
Other Blocks	73.9	78.9	70.3	54.8	100.0	14.3	42.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Medium/Large Enterprises</u>							
Towns	00.0	00.0	33.3	63.1	-	40.0	36.7
Other Blocks	100.0	100.0	66.7	26.9	100.0	60.0	63.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Towns	28.4	22.5	36.9	21.2	8.0	49.6	34.3
Other Blocks	71.6	77.5	63.1	78.8	92.0	50.4	65.7
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.3 DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR/SUB-SECTOR

Table C gives a summary distribution of enterprises by sector while a more detailed breakdown by sub-sectors is given in the main tables (Tables 2&3).

The commerce sector - Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants accounts for 58.4% of all enterprises. Manufacturing (20.1%) is the second largest sector followed by Community and Personnel Services (10%) and Agri-businesses 9%.

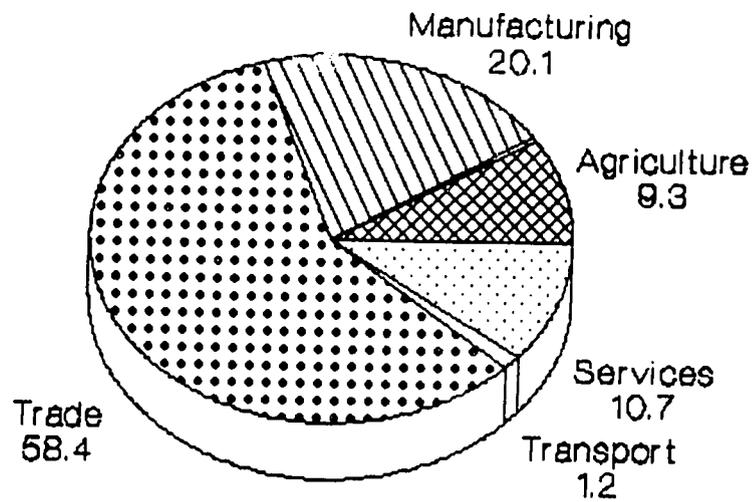
TABLE C: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR

<u>SIZE SECTOR</u>	<u>SELF EMPLOYMENT %</u>	<u>MICRO ENTERPRISE %</u>	<u>SMALL ENTERPRISE %</u>	<u>MEDIUM/LARGE ENTERPRISE %</u>	<u>TOTAL %</u>
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	6.3	17.6	20.6	40.0	9.3
Mining & Quarrying	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.3
Manufacturing	19.2	22.8	20.6	36.7	20.1
Construction	0.1	0.2	0.5	6.7	0.01
Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurant	63.8	44.1	28.9	0.0	58.4
Transport, Storage & Communications	0.5	3.0	5.7	3.3	1.2
Financial & Business Services	0.1	1.1	14.4	13.3	0.7
Community & Personal Services	9.8	10.7	8.3	0.0	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.4 DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE AND SECTOR

Table D gives the percentage distribution of enterprises by size in each sector. The detailed breakdown by sub-sector is given in main Table 3.

Non-Farm Enterprises Mahaweli 1992 by Sector



All Systems

Figure 4

Non-Farm Enterprises Mahaweli 1992 by Sector

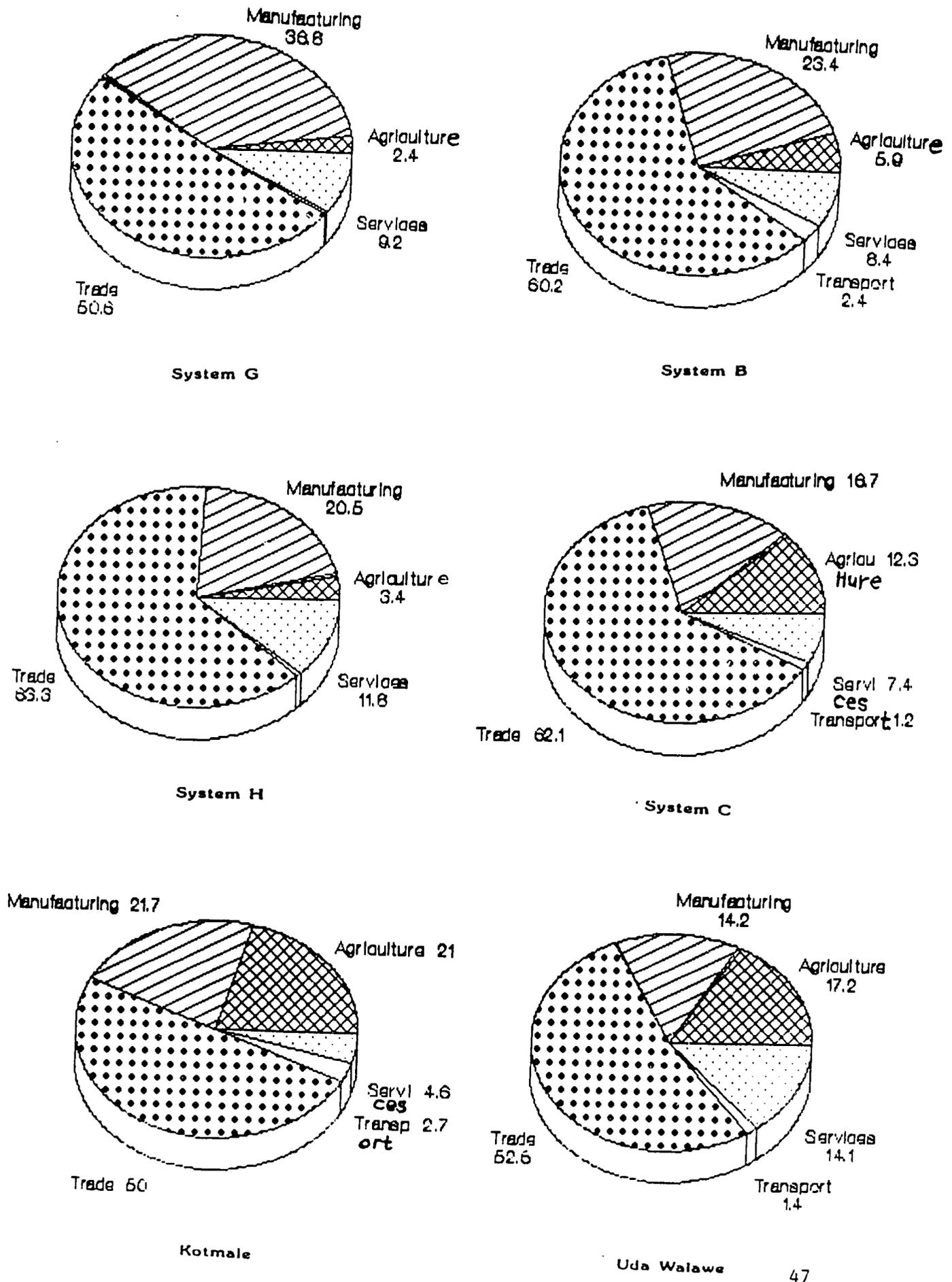


Figure 5

Commercial Sector

In this sector the majority of firms are in the Retail Trade (83%) with small groceries in the self-employment category predominating. Only 15% of these retail traders have developed into the Micro-enterprise category probably because the purchasing power of the settler is limited, the margin of profit is small and competition is strong. Hotels and Restaurants form 10.5% of the commerce sector. They are mainly small eating houses in the Self-Employment category (80.7%) with only 17.2% in the Micro-Enterprise and 2% in the Small Enterprise category.

TABLE D : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE

Size Sector	Self Employment %	Micro Enterprise %	Small Enterprise %	Medium/ Large Enterprise %	Total %
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	51.5	41.8	5.1	1.6	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	52.2	39.1	8.7	0.0	100.0
Manufacturing	71.9	25.1	2.4	0.6	100.0
Construction	45.5	27.3	9.1	18.1	100.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurant	82.2	16.6	1.2	0.0	100.0
Transport, Storage & Communications	31.0	57.0	11.0	1.0	100.0
Finance & Business Services	8.6	36.2	48.3	6.9	100.0
Community & Personal Services	74.3	23.8	1.9	0.0	100.0
Total	75.3	22.1	2.3	0.3	100.0

Manufacturing Sector

This is the second largest sector constituting 20.1% of the total number of enterprises. Nearly 72% of the Manufacturing Sector enterprises are small scale ones in the Self-employment category while 25% are Micro- enterprises.

The main sub-sectors are Food Beverages and Tobacco (59.0%) followed by Wood Products (13.1%) and Fabricated Metal Products (11.9%).

The Food, Beverages and Tobacco Sub-sector comprises mainly Rice Mills, Bakeries etc. with 72.8% in the Self-employment category and 24.5% micro-enterprises. In this category too competition and low profit margins probably restrict development into micro-enterprises.

Community and Personal Services

This sector forms 10% of the total population of enterprises with 74.3% in the self-employment category and 23.8% reaching micro-enterprise level. They are mainly bicycle repair shops, tailoring establishments and barber saloons.

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

This sector constitutes 9% of the total number of enterprises. However, when interpreting these statistics it should be recalled that the emphasis was on non-farm enterprises. There are a large number of small-scale animal husbandry units in the self-employment category bringing in marginal income which were excluded by definition. There are also some commercial crops being cultivated in small self-employment or micro-enterprise level units which were excluded by definition.

About 52% of enterprises in this sector are in the self-employment category and 42% are of the micro-enterprise type.

2.5 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Gender

It is seen from Tables 4 and 5 that, female entrepreneurs constitute less than 10% of the total. The highest percentage of females entrepreneurs are in Kotmale (22.7%) and in System B (12.3%) and the lowest in System C (7.0%). Special incentives in the form of entrepreneurial skill training, low interest revolving credit schemes and marketing linkages may induce more women to start business ventures.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS

TABLE E : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTREPRENEURS BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND SYSTEM

System	G	B	H	C	Kotmale	Uda Walawe	Total
Educational Status							
No Education	2.1	5.2	2.7	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.1
Primary Level	33.0	24.0	19.0	25.4	22.3	27.3	24.2
Secondary Level	38.5	41.9	41.5	39.0	33.7	42.9	40.9
GCE O/Level	20.0	20.1	24.9	19.9	28.0	16.8	21.0
GCE A/Level	5.7	8.6	8.2	9.0	8.0	7.1	7.9
University or Equivalent	0.7	1.7	2.3	2.7	3.3	2.1	2.2
Non Response	-	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table E indicates that the majority of entrepreneurs in all four systems (41%) have an educational background up to secondary level. Those with Primary level schooling form the next highest category (24.2%) when all four systems are taken as a whole, but in System H and Kotmale those with GCE O/level constitute a higher percentage 24.9% and 28.0% respectively.

The distributions of enterprises by educational status and by size and system are given in Tables 6 and 7 of the main tables.

Settler Status

The percentage distribution of enterprises by settler status is seen in Table F. Nearly 91% of the entrepreneurs are local residents, with the highest percentage in System G and the lowest in System H. (Vide also main Tables 8 and 9).

TABLE F: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTREPRENEURS BY SETTLER STATUS & SYSTEM

Settler Status	G	B	H	C	Kotmale	Uda Walawe	Total
Resident in Systems	95.6	89.8	87.3	90.6	94.3	94.3	90.9
Resident in other Mahaweli Systems	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.4	1.0
Outsider	3.9	9.4	11.5	8.0	4.0	5.3	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Status of Land

Table G gives the Percentage distribution of enterprises by the Status of land while a more detailed breakdown by size is given in Table 10.

Taken as a whole 60% of the enterprises are located on Homesteads (34.3%) and MASL leased land (26%) while 16% is on Rented or leased sites. There are considerable variations between systems with Encroachments being high in System G (19.6%) and Uda Walawe (16.5%). The 'Other' category constitutes about 10% and consists mainly of land allocated under permits.

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TABLE G: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY STATUS OF LAND & SYSTEM

System	G	B	H	C	Kotmale	Uda Walawe	Total
Status of Land							
Encroachment	19.6	11.4	5.9	2.7	1.0	16.5	9.8
MASL lease	17.2	21.2	25.6	35.9	40.7	22.4	26.0
Informal Purchase	2.7	1.7	3.9	1.5	4.3	6.9	3.8
Rented/Leased	11.2	12.4	21.6	10.5	6.0	17.9	16.0
Business site							
Homestead	32.0	45.0	34.1	40.8	39.7	24.9	34.3
Other	16.8	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.3	11.4	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Ownership of Enterprises

The majority of enterprises are owned individually (87.1%) while 8.4% are family holdings (Table H). The pattern is similar in all the systems except Kotmale where family holdings are high (16.3%). The distribution of ownership by size and sector is given in main Tables 11 and 12.

TABLE H : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY OWNERSHIP AND SYSTEM

System	G	B	H	C	Kotmale	Uda Walawe	Total
Ownership							
Individual Proprietors	88.0	86.8	87.1	89.6	77.7	86.5	87.1
Family Holdings	6.5	8.8	9.2	7.1	16.3	7.7	8.4
Partnerships	1.7	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.8
Pvt. Ltd.	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.4
Liability Company							
Other	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.4	4.0	3.5	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.6 EMPLOYMENT

The different employment types were defined in section I under the Census Methodology. The distribution of employment type by size, by sector and by system are given in main Tables 19, 20 and 21 respectively.

Total Off-farm Employment

The total employment generated by off-farm enterprises in all six systems is 22,975.

If an adjustment is made on the basis of:

- (a) Two part-time employees are equivalent to one full-time employee
- (b) Two non-paid family members are equivalent to one full-time employee

The total employment in all six systems amounts to 19,258 (Vide Table I).

TABLE I : TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (All Systems)

<u>Number Type</u>	<u>No. Unadjusted</u>	<u>No. Adjusted</u>
Working Proprietor	8846	8846
Paid Family Labour	653	653
Unpaid Family Labour	4953	2477
Full-time Employees	6041	6041
Part-time Employees	2482	1241
Total	22,975	19,258

The total employment (unadjusted) by size and system is pictorially represented in a Bar Chart (Fig. 6).

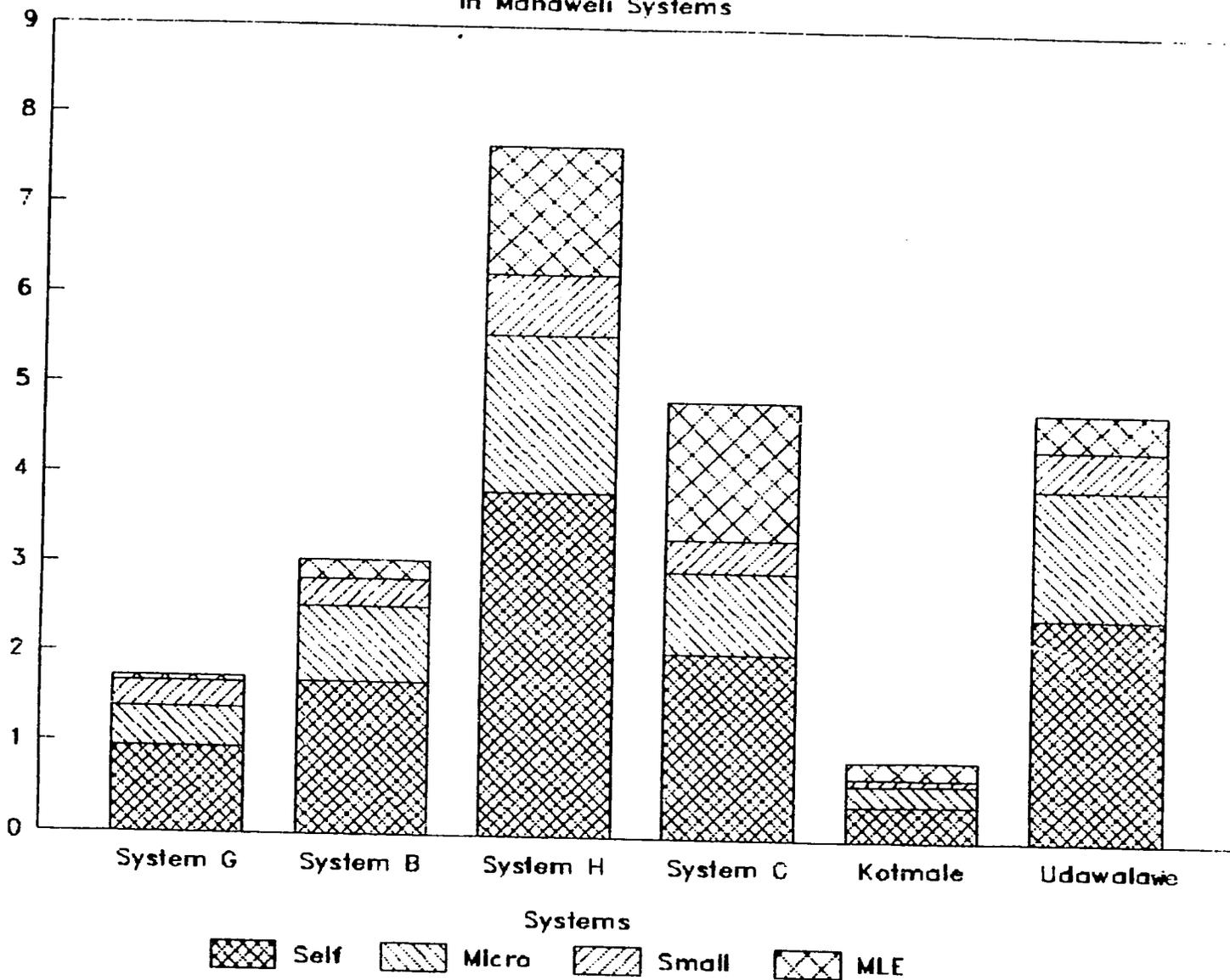
Employment in Non-Farm Enterprises 1992

In Mahaweli Systems

54

No of Employed
(Thousands)

Figure 6



56

Employment by Type and Size

The percentage distribution of employment by Type and Size is given in Table J and main Table 19.

In the Self-Employment enterprises 59.5% are self-employed/working proprietors while 36.8% are Unpaid family labour. There are no Full-time paid workers in accordance with the operational definitions while Part-time labour constitutes 3.5%.

In the Micro-enterprises 30.9% are working proprietors and family members constitute 22.5%. Full-time workers form 31.0% and Part-time workers 15.6% of the total employment.

In the small enterprises Working Proprietors are only 8.8% and participation of family members has dropped to 6.5%. Full-time employees have risen to 55.1% and Part-time employment is 29.6%.

In the Medium Enterprise category Full-time employment accounts for 80.8% and Part-time employment to 14.7% while Working Proprietors are 4.3% and participation of Family members is minimal.

TABLE J : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY TYPE AND SIZE

<u>Size Type</u>	<u>Self Employment</u>	<u>Micro Enterprise</u>	<u>Small Enterprise</u>	<u>Medium/ Large Enterprise</u>	<u>Total</u>
Working Proprietors	59.5	30.9	8.8	4.3	38.5
Paid Family Labours	0.2	10.1	2.8	0.1	2.8
Unpaid Family Labours	36.8	12.4	3.7	0.1	21.6
Full-time Employees	0.0	31.0	55.1	80.8	26.3
Part-time Employees	3.5	15.6	29.6	14.7	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Employment by Type and Sector

The percentage distribution of Employed by Type and Sector is given in Table K and main Table 20.

TABLE K : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY TYPE AND SECTOR

Type of Employed Sector	Working Proprietors	Family Labour Paid	Family Labour Unpaid	Full-time Employed	Part-time Employed	Total
Agriculture, Forestry Fishing	24.7	3.1	13.9	26.2	30.3	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	28.4	0.0	24.7	25.9	21.0	100.0
Manufacturing	27.1	1.7	11.9	50.3	9.0	100.0
Construction	4.0	0.8	0.4	29.7	65.1	100.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurants	49.2	3.0	31.3	12.0	4.5	100.0
Transport, Storage & Communications	23.0	7.8	7.8	51.2	10.2	100.0
Financial and Business Services	2.3	1.1	0.8	9.5	1.3	100.0
Personal and Community Services	52.4	3.1	15.3	18.2	11.0	100.0
Total	38.5	2.8	22.4	21.5	10.8	100.0

The percentage of Working Proprietors is highest in Personal and Community Services (52.4%), Wholesale and Retail Trade (49.2%) and Manufacturing (27.1%).

The highest participation of family members is in the Wholesale and Retail Trade (34.3%) followed by Mining and Quarrying (24.7%), Personal and Community Services (18.4%) and Agriculture (17.0%).

The generation of Full-time employment is highly skewed with Financial and Business Services at the top (94.5%) followed by Transport Storage & Communication (51.2%) and Manufacturing (50.3%).

Of these three sectors it should be noted that only Manufacturing forms a significant proportion of the total number of enterprises (20.2%). The other two categories are of minor importance. Transport, Storage and Communications form 1.1% and Financial and Business Services only 0.7% of the total number of enterprise.

The highest percentage of Part-time workers are in the Construction sector (65.1%) and Agriculture (30.3%).

Employment by Type and System

The percentage distribution of employment by Type and System is given in Table L and main Table 21.

Working Proprietors predominate in all systems ranging from 44.5% in System G to 31.5% in System C.

Family labour is the next highest category in Systems B (29.8%), G (26.0%), H (23.4%) and Uda Walawe (24.6%). However in System C full-time employment ranks highest with 38.3% and in Kotmale full-time employment ranks second to Working Proprietors with (29.6%).

Part-time Employment averages 10.4% in all systems taken as a whole with system G (18.7%) exceptionally high.

TABLE L : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY TYPE AND SYSTEM

System Type	G %	B %	H %	C %	Kotmale %	Uda Walawe %	Total %
Working Proprietors	44.5	40.6	38.8	31.3	34.2	42.6	38.5
Paid Family Labour	3.8	3.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.8
Unpaid Family Labour	22.2	26.2	21.1	18.3	25.7	21.6	21.5
Full-time Employed	10.8	15.4	29.1	38.3	29.6	21.4	26.3
Part-time Employed	18.7	14.2	8.7	9.4	7.9	11.4	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Employment of Outgrowers

The distribution of outgrowers in each system by size and sector is shown in Tables 22 and 23. However these figures are subject to seasonal variations and can be considered only as approximations.

2.7 NO. OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE

The distribution of enterprises by system and number of years existence is given in Table 13 while Tables 14 and 15 give the breakdown by size and sector respectively.

Nearly 20% of the enterprises are less than one year in existence while 16% are in existence for one year and 12% for two years.

Enterprises over 5 years old constitute 31.5% of the total. The highest percentage is in Uda Walawe (37%) and system G (36%).

About 71% of the self employment category are less than 5 years old compared to 62% in micro-enterprises and 49% in small enterprise. In the medium enterprise category nearly 73% are less than 5 years old.

In the wholesale and retail trade 70% of the enterprises are less than five years old while the corresponding percentages for the other main sectors are Transport and Communications 72% Agriculture Manufacturing and Community Services 65%. On the other hand, in the financial and construction sectors over 62% of the enterprises are over 5 years old.

2.8 GROSS SALES

The distribution of enterprises by range of gross sales is given in Table 24 and 25.

The responses to this parameter are highly variable and lack reliability. Some small and medium sized firms, specially financial institutions, garment manufacturers and agri-businesses were reluctant to divulge this information while others tended to under-state gross sales and income. On the other hand, some of the self employment and micro-enterprises have over-stated gross sales.

According to the figures provided, nearly 60% in the self employment category and 41% in the micro-enterprise category have gross monthly sales less than Rs.7,500/-.

2.9 INVESTMENT

The Investment patterns are shown in Table 26 and 27.

However, the responses to this parameter too are highly variable.

Both gross sales and the investment statistics have a low reliability in view of the magnitude of the census operation and the high content of measurement error, both interviewer and respondent induced. They can be used only for broad categorisation purposes and not for analytical purposes.

With careful planning, designing and training it is hoped to get more reliable data on these stock variables in the more intensive sample surveys which will follow.

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>
1.	Number of enterprises by size & by block/system
2.	Number of enterprises by sector & by block/system
3.	Number of enterprises by size & sector/subsector
4.	Number of enterprises by size, gender of entrepreneur/system
5.	Number of enterprises by sector & gender of entrepreneur/system
6.	Number of enterprises by size & educational status of entrepreneur
7.	Number of enterprises by sector & educational status of entrepreneur
8.	Number of enterprises by size & settler status of entrepreneur
9.	Number of enterprises by sector & settler status of entrepreneur/system
10.	Number of enterprises by size & status of land
11.	Number of enterprises by size & and type of ownership
12.	Number of enterprises by sector & type of ownership
13.	Number of enterprises by number of years of existence and system
14.	Number of enterprises by size & number of years existence
15.	Number of enterprises by sector & number of years existence
16.	Number of enterprises by number of years existence and number of employed
17.	Number of enterprises by number of years existence & number of 2nd & 3rd generation employed
18.	Number of enterprises by number of years in existence & increase in number of employed

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>
19.	Number & type of employed by size of enterprise system wise
20.	Number & type of employed by sector
21.	Number & type of employed by block/system
22.	Number of out-growers/subcontractors by size/system
23.	Number of out-growers/subcontractors by sector/system
24.	Number of enterprises by size & range of gross sales
25.	Number of enterprises by sector & range of gross sales
26.	Distribution of total investment by source of funds & size of enterprise
27.	Distribution of total investment by source of funds & sector

TABLE 1 : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE AND BY BLOCK / SYSTEM

SYSTEM/BLOCK	SIZE				TOTAL	
	SELF EMPLOYMENT	MICRO ENTERPRISES	SMALL ENTERPRISES	MEDIUM/LARGE ENTERPRISES		
<u>SYSTEM : G</u>						
<u>BLOCKS</u>						
Bakamuna Block	405	81	17	2	505	
<u>TOWNS</u>						
Bakamuna Town	57	29	5	-	91	
Diyabeduma Town	34	11	-	-	45	
Attanakadawala Town	70	13	1	-	84	
Sub Total						
	Blocks	405	81	17	2	505
	Towns	161	53	6	-	220
	TOTAL	566	134	23	2	725
<u>SYSTEM : B</u>						
<u>BLOCKS</u>						
Ellewewa Block	169	34	9	4	216	
Dimbulagala Block	105	33	1	1	140	
Sevanapitiya Block	119	15	1	-	135	
Senapura Block	67	20	2	-	89	
Wijayabapura Block	138	28	1	-	167	
Damminna Block	84	20	1	-	105	
<u>TOWNS</u>						
Welikanda Town	34	28	-	-	62	
Aralaganwila Town	98	39	-	-	137	
Manampitiya Town	66	33	4	-	103	
Sub Total						
	Blocks	682	150	15	5	852
	Towns	198	100	4	-	302
	TOTAL	880	250	19	5	1154

SYSTEM/BLOCK	SIZE				TOTAL
	SELF EMPLOYMENT	MICRO ENTERPRISES	SMALL ENTERPRISES	MEDIUM/LARGE ENTERPRISES	

SYSTEM : H

BLOCKS

Madatugama Block	211	25	1	1	238
Galkiriyagama Block	156	19	-	-	175
Galnewa Block	287	53	9	-	349
Meegalewa Block	184	38	-	-	222
Tambuttegama Block	133	19	1	-	153
Eppawala Block	105	08	3	1	117
Talawa Block	168	21	2	-	191
Nochchiyagama Block	189	26	3	2	220

TOWNS

Madatugama Town	38	14	-	1	53
Galkiriyagama Town	30	13	-	-	43
Galnewa Town	59	33	6	-	98
Meegalewa Town	58	11	2	-	71
Tambuttegama Town	154	87	14	-	255
Eppawala/Endagala Town	78	45	8	-	131
Talawa Town	77	30	7	1	115
Nochchiyagama Town	123	77	8	-	208

Sub Total	Blocks	1433	209	19	4	1665
	Towns	617	310	45	2	974

TOTAL	2050	519	64	6	2639
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SYSTEM/BLOCK	SIZE				TOTAL		
	SELF EMPLOYMENT	MICRO ENTERPRISES	SMALL ENTERPRISES	MEDIUM/LARGE ENTERPRISES			
<u>SYSTEM : C</u>							
<u>BLOCKS</u>							
Girandurukotte Block	265	38	2	1	306		
Nawa Medagama Block	87	33	5	1	126		
Sandunpura Block	81	24	-	-	105		
Lihiniyagama Block	109	21	4	-	134		
Dolakanda Block	30	8	1	1	40		
Siripura Block	120	40	3	-	163		
Nuwaragala Block	84	22	1	-	107		
Mawanawela Block	98	13	1	-	112		
Veheragala Block	53	4	-	-	57		
<u>TOWNS</u>							
Girandurukotte Town	43	30	5	4	82		
Nawa Medagama Town	18	10	-	-	28		
Sandunpura Town	26	19	2	-	47		
Lihiniyagama Town	33	10	1	-	44		
Dehiattakandiya Town	46	24	6	3	79		
Siripura Town	21	8	-	-	29		

Sub Total		Blocks	927	203	17	3	1150
		Towns	187	101	14	7	309

	TOTAL		1114	304	31	10	1459

SYSTEM/BLOCK	SIZE				TOTAL
	SELF EMPLOYMENT	MICRO ENTERPRISES	SMALL ENTERPRISES	MEDIUM/LARGE ENTERPRISES	
<u>SYSTEM : KOTMALE</u>					
<u>BLOCKS</u>					
Kotmale Block	178	88	8	2	276
<u>TOWN</u>					
Kotmale New Town	21	3	-	-	24

Sub Total	Blocks	178	88	8	276
	Towns	21	3	-	24

	TOTAL	199	91	8	300
<u>SYSTEM : UDA WALAWE</u>					
<u>BLOCKS</u>					
Embilipitiya	117	46	1	-	164
Chandrikawewa	114	27	1	-	142
Angunakolapelessa	95	33	1	-	129
Sooriyawewa	120	47	1	-	168
Murawesihena	97	42	2	3	144
Kiriibbanwewa	106	23	-	-	129
Binkama	133	54	1	-	188
<u>TOWNS</u>					
Embilipitiya	215	152	33	2	402
Udawalawe Junction	39	7	1	-	47
Moraketiya	60	18	1	-	79
Padalangala/Kuttigala	72	11	-	-	83
Thunkama	51	9	-	-	60
Angunakolapelessa	90	38	3	-	131
Sooriyawewa	162	36	4	-	202
Heberettewa	33	11	-	-	44

Sub Total	Blocks	782	272	7	1064
	Towns	722	282	42	1048

	TOTAL	1504	554	49	2112

GRAND TOTAL	Blocks	4407	1003	83	5512
	Towns	1906	849	111	2877

TOTAL		6313	1852	194	8389

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TABLE 2 : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND BY BLOCK / SYSTEM

SYSTEM/BLOCK	SECTOR								ALL	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
<u>SYSTEM : G</u>										
<u>BLOCKS</u>										
Bakamuna Block	13	-	219	4	234	3	-	32	505	
<u>TOWNS</u>										
Bakamuna Town	-	-	12	-	62	-	4	13	91	
Diyabeduma Town	-	-	7	-	29	-	1	8	45	
Attanakadawala Town	4	-	29	-	42	-	1	8	84	

Sub Total	Blocks	13	-	219	4	234	3	-	32	505
	Towns	4	-	48	-	133	-	6	29	220

	TOTAL	17	-	267	4	367	3	6	61	725

<u>SYSTEM : B</u>										
<u>BLOCKS</u>										
Elleweva Block	20	-	76	-	111	1	-	8	216	
Dimbulagala Block	2	-	39	-	82	9	-	8	140	
Sevanapitiya Block	12	1	33	-	83	2	-	4	135	
Senapura Block	9	-	17	-	47	10	-	6	89	
Wijayabapura Block	3	1	49	-	99	-	-	15	167	
Darminna Block	22	-	25	-	50	-	1	7	105	
<u>TOWNS</u>										
Welikanda Town	-	-	1	-	52	1	-	8	62	
Aralaganwila Town	-	-	17	-	96	-	1	23	137	
Manampitiya Town	-	-	12	-	74	2	2	13	103	

Sub Total	Blocks	68	2	239	-	472	22	1	48	852
	Towns	-	-	30	-	222	3	3	44	302

	TOTAL	68	2	269	-	694	25	4	92	1154

SYSTEM/BLOCK	SECTOR								ALL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

SYSTEM : H

BLOCKS

Madatugama Block	2	2	67	-	151	3	-	13	238
Galkiriyagama Block	-	1	37	-	120	1	-	16	175
Galnewa Block	10	-	72	-	226	1	-	40	349
Meegalewa Block	57	2	61	-	84	5	-	13	222
Tambuttegama Block	2	-	39	-	103	-	-	9	153
Eppawala Block	2	-	30	-	76	-	-	9	117
Talawa Block	8	2	36	-	130	-	1	14	191
Nochchiyagama Block	6	3	84	1	112	-	-	14	220

TOWNS

Madatugama Town	1	-	7	-	37	-	-	8	53
Galkiriyagama Town	-	-	10	-	26	-	-	7	43
Galnewa Town	-	-	12	-	67	-	4	15	98
Meegalewa Town	-	-	7	-	44	1	3	16	71
Tambuttegama Town	1	-	30	-	180	1	5	38	255
Eppawala/Endagala Town	-	-	14	-	95	1	2	19	131
Talawa Town	-	-	14	-	77	2	2	20	115
Nochchiyagama Town	-	-	20	-	143	2	3	40	208

Sub Total	Blocks	87	10	426	1	1002	10	1	128	1665
	Towns	2	-	114	-	669	7	19	163	974

TOTAL	89	10	540	1	1671	17	20	291	2639
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SYSTEM/BLOCK	SECTOR								ALL	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
<u>SYSTEM : C</u>										
<u>BLOCKS</u>										
Girandurukotte Block	31	1	48	1	210	-	-	15	306	
Nawa Medagama Block	32	-	21	-	66	2	-	5	126	
Sandunpura Block	13	-	24	1	60	2	-	5	105	
Lihiniyagama Block	37	-	27	-	61	4	1	4	134	
Dolakanda Block	2	1	3	-	31	-	-	3	40	
Siripura Block	24	-	46	-	80	5	1	7	163	
Nuwaragala Block	15	1	22	-	56	1	-	12	107	
Mawanawela Block	7	-	22	-	76	-	-	7	112	
Veheragala Block	5	-	7	-	42	-	-	3	57	
<u>TOWNS</u>										
Girandurukotte Town	3	-	4	-	60	1	2	10	82	
Nawa Medagama Town	1	-	1	-	22	-	-	4	28	
Sandunpura Town	5	-	5	-	29	2	-	6	47	
Lihiniyagama Town	3	1	4	-	31	-	-	5	44	
Dehiattakandiya Town	1	-	8	-	57	1	5	7	79	
Siripura Town	-	-	1	-	24	-	-	4	29	

Sub Total	Blocks	166	3	220	2	682	14	2	61	1150
	Towns	13	1	23	-	223	4	7	38	309

TOTAL		179	4	243	2	905	18	9	99	1459

SYSTEM/BLOCK	SECTOR								ALL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

SYSTEM : KOTMALE

BLOCKS

Kotmale Block	63	-	63	-	130	8	2	10	276
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TOWN

Kotmale New Town	-	-	2	-	20	-	1	1	24
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Sub Total	Blocks	63	-	63	-	130	8	2	10	276
	Towns	-	-	2	-	20	-	1	1	24

TOTAL	63	-	65	-	150	8	3	11	300
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SYSTEM : UDA WALAWE

BLOCKS

Embilipitiya	37	2	23	-	78	5	-	19	164
Chandrikawewa	59	2	22	-	50	4	-	5	142
Angunakolapelessa	47	-	13	-	64	1	-	4	129
Sooriyawewa	46	1	44	1	67	-	1	8	168
Murawesihena	29	1	22	1	74	2	1	14	144
Kiriibbanwewa	13	-	25	-	70	1	-	20	129
Binkama	84	-	24	-	67	3	-	10	188

TOWNS

Embilipitiya	1	-	38	-	257	6	9	91	402
Udawalawe Junction	-	-	5	-	31	-	-	11	47
Moraketiya	15	1	23	2	30	-	-	8	79
Padalangala/Kuttigala	8	-	13	-	48	1	-	12	83
Thunkama	6	-	10	-	36	-	-	8	60
Angunakolapelessa	13	-	10	-	76	5	-	27	131
Sooriyawewa	5	-	23	-	134	1	5	34	202
Hebarettewa	-	-	4	-	30	-	-	10	44

Sub Total	Blocks	315	6	173	2	470	16	2	80	1064
	Towns	48	1	126	2	642	13	14	202	1048

TOTAL	363	7	299	4	1112	29	16	282	2112
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GRAND TOTAL	Blocks	712	21	1340	9	2992	73	8	359	5514
	Towns	67	2	343	2	1907	27	50	477	2875

TOTAL	779	23	1683	11	4897	100	58	836	8389
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Table 3 : No. of Enterprises by Size and Sector / Sub Sector

Size Sector/ Sub Sector	<u>All Systems</u>				Total No.
	Self Employment	Micro Enterprise	Small Enterprise	Medium & Large Enterprise	
1. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	401	326	40	12	779
1.1 Commercial Crops	6	10	34	11	61
1.2 Livestock	34	137	1	0	172
1.3 Poultry	16	79	0	1	96
1.4 Forestry	0	2	0	0	2
1.5 Fishing	26	17	1	0	44
1.6 Agricultural Services	315	78	0	0	393
1.7 Other	4	3	4	0	11
2. MINING & QUARRYING	12	9	2	0	23
2.1 Stone Quarrying, Clay & Sand pits	4	5	1	0	10
2.2 Other	8	4	1	0	13
3. MANUFACTURING	1210	422	40	11	1683
3.1 Food Beverages & Tobacco	723	243	25	2	993
3.2 Textile Wearing Apparel & Leather	61	14	1	7	83
3.3 Wood Products	174	41	5	0	220
3.4 Printing & Publishing	21	19	0	1	41
3.5 Chemical & Chemical Products	4	0	0	0	4
3.6 Manufacture of Non Metallic Mineral Products	47	17	5	1	70
3.7 Fabricated Metal Products	123	74	3	0	200
3.8 Other	57	14	1	0	72
4 CONSTRUCTION	5	3	1	2	11
5 WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE & RESTAURANTS	4028	815	56	0	4899
5.1 Wholesale Trade	161	92	11	0	264
5.2 Retail Trade (Groceries, Textiles etc.)	3426	620	34	0	4080
5.3 Hotel & Restaurants	421	90	11	0	522
5.4 Other	20	13	0	0	33
6 TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	31	57	11	1	100
6.1 Road Transport Services	31	36	11	1	99
6.2 Storage & Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0
6.3 Communications	0	1	0	0	1
7 FINANCIAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5	21	28	4	58
7.1 Financial Services	2	20	28	4	51
7.2 Business Services	3	4	0	0	7
8 COMMUNITY & PERSONAL SERVICES	621	199	16	0	836
8.1 Educational Services	10	7	3	0	20
8.2 Health Services	75	10	0	0	85
8.3 Recreation & Cultural Service	23	10	5	0	38
8.4 Personal & Household Services	513	172	8	0	693
Total	6313	1852	194	30	8389

System G

Size Sector/ Sub Sector	Self Employment	Micro Enterprise	Small Enterprise	Medium & Large Enterprise	Total No.
1. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	2	5	10	0	17
1.1 Commercial Crops	0	2	7	0	9
1.2 Livestock	1	0	0	0	1
1.3 Poultry	1	3	0	0	4
1.4 Forestry	0	0	0	0	0
1.5 Fishing	0	0	0	0	0
1.6 Agricultural Services	0	0	0	0	0
1.7 Other	0	0	3	0	3
2. MINING & QUARRYING	0	0	0	0	0
2.1 Stone Quarrying, Clay & Sand pits	0	0	0	0	0
2.2 Other	0	0	0	0	0
3. MANUFACTURING	207	55	5	0	267
3.1 Food Beverages & Tobacco	131	38	5	0	174
3.2 Textile Wearing Apparel & Leather	13	3	0	0	16
3.3 Wood Products	34	6	0	0	40
3.4 Printing & Publishing	2	2	0	0	4
3.5 Chemical & Chemical Products	1	0	0	0	1
3.6 Manufacture of Non Metallic Mineral Products	12	2	0	0	14
3.7 Fabricated Metal Products	2	4	0	0	6
3.8 Other	12	0	0	0	12
4 CONSTRUCTION	2	1	0	1	4
5 WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE & RESTAURANTS	307	56	4	0	367
5.1 Wholesale Trade	8	4	2	0	14
5.2 Retail Trade (Groceries, Textiles etc.)	271	48	2	0	321
5.3 Hotel & Restaurants	26	3	0	0	29
5.4 Other	2	1	0	0	3
6 TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	0	1	1	1	3
6.1 Road Transport Services	0	1	1	1	3
6.2 Storage & Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0
6.3 Communications	0	0	0	0	0
7 FINANCIAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	0	3	3	0	6
7.1 Financial Services	0	3	3	0	6
7.2 Business Services	0	0	0	0	0
8 COMMUNITY & PERSONAL SERVICES	48	13	0	0	61
8.1 Educational Services	0	1	0	0	1
8.2 Health Services	3	1	0	0	4
8.3 Recreation & Cultural Service	1	1	0	0	2
8.4 Personal & Household Services	44	10	0	0	54
Total	566	134	23	2	725

Size Sector/ Sub Sector	Self Employment	Micro Enterprise	Small Enterprise	Medium & Large Enterprise	Total No.
1. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	35	18	11	4	68
1.1 Commercial Crops	1	4	10	4	19
1.2 Livestock	0	1	0	0	1
1.3 Poultry	0	2	0	0	2
1.4 Forestry	0	0	0	0	0
1.5 Fishing	13	10	1	0	24
1.6 Agricultural Services	20	1	0	0	21
1.7 Other	1	0	0	0	1
2. MINING & QUARRYING	2	0	0	0	2
2.1 Stone Quarrying, Clay & Sand pits	0	0	0	0	0
2.2 Other	2	0	0	0	2
3. MANUFACTURING	203	63	2	1	269
3.1 Food Beverages & Tobacco	124	35	0	1	160
3.2 Textile Wearing Apparel & Leather	12	4	0	0	16
3.3 Wood Products	27	2	1	0	30
3.4 Printing & Publishing	3	0	0	0	3
3.5 Chemical & Chemical Products	0	0	0	0	0
3.6 Manufacture of Non Metallic Mineral Products	6	4	1	0	11
3.7 Fabricated Metal Products	24	17	0	0	41
3.8 Other	7	1	0	0	8
4 CONSTRUCTION	0	0	0	0	0
5 WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE & RESTAURANTS	564	126	4	0	694
5.1 Wholesale Trade	44	17	1	0	62
5.2 Retail Trade (Groceries, Textiles etc.)	453	92	3	0	548
5.3 Hotel & Restaurants	64	15	0	0	79
5.4 Other	3	2	0	0	5
6 TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	9	15	1	0	25
6.1 Road Transport Services	9	15	1	0	24
6.2 Storage & Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0
6.3 Communications	0	0	0	0	0
7 FINANCIAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	1	3	0	0	4
7.1 Financial Services	1	3	0	0	4
7.2 Business Services	0	0	0	0	0
8 COMMUNITY & PERSONAL SERVICES	66	25	1	0	92
8.1 Educational Services	1	1	0	0	2
8.2 Health Services	4	2	0	0	6
8.3 Recreation & Cultural Service	2	0	0	0	2
8.4 Personal & Household Services	59	22	1	0	82
Total	880	250	19	5	1154

Size Sector/ Sub Sector	Self Employment	Micro Enterprise	Small Enterprise	Medium & Large Enterprise	Total No.
1. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	52	36	0	1	89
1.1 Commercial Crops	2	1	0	1	4
1.2 Livestock	1	11	0	0	12
1.3 Poultry	0	9	0	0	9
1.4 Forestry	0	0	0	0	0
1.5 Fishing	1	2	0	0	3
1.6 Agricultural Services	48	13	0	0	61
1.7 Other	0	0	0	0	0
2. MINING & QUARRYING	7	3	0	0	10
2.1 Stone Quarrying, Clay & Sand pits	3	1	0	0	4
2.2 Other	4	2	0	0	6
3. MANUFACTURING	390	129	16	5	540
3.1 Food Beverages & Tobacco	279	69	12	1	261
3.2 Textile Wearing Apparel & Leather	6	3	0	3	12
3.3 Wood Products	45	18	1	0	64
3.4 Printing & Publishing	8	9	0	1	18
3.5 Chemical & Chemical Products	1	0	0	0	1
3.6 Manufacture of Non Metallic Mineral Products	10	5	2	0	17
3.7 Fabricated Metal Products	19	19	1	0	39
3.8 Other	22	6	0	0	28
4 CONSTRUCTION	1	0	0	0	1
5 WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE & RESTAURANTS	1370	274	27	0	1671
5.1 Wholesale Trade	54	33	3	0	90
5.2 Retail Trade (Groceries, Textiles etc.)	1187	207	16	0	1410
5.3 Hotel & Restaurants	125	30	8	0	163
5.4 Other	4	4	0	0	8
6 TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	6	9	2	0	17
6.1 Road Transport Services	6	9	2	0	17
6.2 Storage & Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0
6.3 Communications	0	0	0	0	0
7 FINANCIAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	2	3	15	0	20
7.1 Financial Services	0	1	15	0	16
7.2 Business Services	2	2	0	0	4
8 COMMUNITY & PERSONAL SERVICES	222	65	4	0	291
8.1 Educational Services	2	2	1	0	5
8.2 Health Services	29	1	0	30	30
8.3 Recreation & Cultural Service	7	3	2	0	12
8.4 Personal & Household Services	184	59	1	0	244
Total	2050	519	64	6	2639

Size Sector/ Sub Sector	Self Employment	Micro Enterprise	Small Enterprise	Medium & Large Enterprise	Total No.
1. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	118	46	9	6	179
1.1 Commercial Crops	1	3	8	5	17
1.2 Livestock	3	4	0	0	7
1.3 Poultry	1	9	0	1	11
1.4 Forestry	0	0	0	0	0
1.5 Fishing	3	1	0	0	4
1.6 Agricultural Services	108	26	0	0	134
1.7 Other	2	3	1	0	6
2. MINING & QUARRYING	1	2	1	0	4
2.1 Stone Quarrying, Clay & Sand pits	0	1	0	0	1
2.2 Other	1	1	1	0	3
3. MANUFACTURING	162	72	6	3	243
3.1 Food Beverages & Tobacco	90	52	5	0	147
3.2 Textile Wearing Apparel & Leather	2	1	0	3	6
3.3 Wood Products	33	5	0	0	38
3.4 Printing & Publishing	3	1	0	0	4
3.5 Chemical & Chemical Products	2	0	0	0	2
3.6 Manufacture of Non Metallic Mineral Products	3	3	1	0	7
3.7 Fabricated Metal Products	25	6	0	0	31
3.8 Other	4	4	0	0	8
4 CONSTRUCTION	1	1	0	0	2
5 WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE & RESTAURANTS	749	148	8	0	905
5.1 Wholesale Trade	13	16	3	0	32
5.2 Retail Trade (Groceries, Textiles etc.)	689	118	5	0	812
5.3 Hotel & Restaurants	44	13	0	0	57
5.4 Other	3	1	0	0	4
6 TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	6	9	3	0	18
6.1 Road Transport Services	6	9	3	0	18
6.2 Storage & Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0
6.3 Communications	0	0	0	0	0
7 FINANCIAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	2	3	3	1	9
7.1 Financial Services	1	3	3	1	8
7.2 Business Services	1	0	0	0	1
8 COMMUNITY & PERSONAL SERVICES	75	23	1	0	99
8.1 Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0
8.2 Health Services	10	2	0	0	12
8.3 Recreation & Cultural Service	0	0	0	0	0
8.4 Personal & Household Services	65	21	1	0	87
Total	1114	304	31	10	1459

Size Sector/ Sub Sector	Self Employment	Micro Enterprise	Small Enterprise	Medium & Large Enterprise	Total No.
1. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	22	34	7	0	63
1.1 Commercial Crops	2	0	6	0	8
1.2 Livestock	10	20	1	0	31
1.3 Poultry	6	12	0	0	18
1.4 Forestry	0	2	0	0	2
1.5 Fishing	3	0	0	0	3
1.6 Agricultural Services	0	0	0	0	0
1.7 Other	1	0	0	0	1
2. MINING & QUARRYING	0	0	0	0	0
2.1 Stone Quarrying, Clay & Sand pits	0	0	0	0	0
2.2 Other	0	0	0	0	0
3. MANUFACTURING	42	21	1	1	65
3.1 Food Beverages & Tobacco	6	3	0	0	9
3.2 Textile Wearing Apparel & Leather	3	0	1	1	5
3.3 Wood Products	5	1	0	0	6
3.4 Printing & Publishing	1	0	0	0	1
3.5 Chemical & Chemical Products	0	0	0	0	0
3.6 Manufacture of Non Metallic Mineral Products	0	0	0	0	0
3.7 Fabricated Metal Products	23	16	0	0	39
3.8 Other	4	1	0	0	5
4 CONSTRUCTION	0	0	0	0	0
5 WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE & RESTAURANTS	125	25	0	0	150
5.1 Wholesale Trade	10	7	0	0	17
5.2 Retail Trade (Groceries, Textiles etc.)	107	17	0	0	124
5.3 Hotel & Restaurants	8	1	0	0	9
5.4 Other	0	0	0	0	0
6 TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	1	7	0	0	8
6.1 Road Transport Services	1	7	0	0	8
6.2 Storage & Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0
6.3 Communications	0	0	0	0	0
7 FINANCIAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	0	2	0	1	3
7.1 Financial Services	0	2	0	1	3
7.2 Business Services	0	0	0	0	0
8 COMMUNITY & PERSONAL SERVICES	9	2	0	0	11
8.1 Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0
8.2 Health Services	0	0	0	0	0
8.3 Recreation & Cultural Service	0	0	0	0	0
8.4 Personal & Household Services	9	2	0	0	11
Total	199	91	8	2	300

Size Sector/ Sub Sector	Self Employment	Micro Enterprise	Small Enterprise	Medium & Large Enterprise	Total No.
1. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	172	187	3	1	363
1.1 Commercial Crops	0	0	3	1	4
1.2 Livestock	19	101	0	0	120
1.3 Poultry	8	44	0	0	52
1.4 Forestry	0	0	0	0	0
1.5 Fishing	6	4	0	0	10
1.6 Agricultural Services	139	38	0	0	177
1.7 Other	0	0	0	0	0
2. MINING & QUARRYING	2	4	1	0	7
2.1 Stone Quarrying, Clay & Sand pits	1	3	1	0	5
2.2 Other	1	1	0	0	2
3. MANUFACTURING	206	82	10	1	299
3.1 Food Beverages & Tobacco	93	46	3	0	142
3.2 Textile Wearing Apparel & Leather	25	3	0	0	28
3.3 Wood Products	30	9	3	0	42
3.4 Printing & Publishing	4	7	0	0	11
3.5 Chemical & Chemical Products	0	0	0	0	0
3.6 Manufacture of Non Metallic Mineral Products	16	3	1	1	21
3.7 Fabricated Metal Products	30	12	2	0	44
3.8 Other	8	2	1	0	11
4 CONSTRUCTION	1	1	1	1	4
5 WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE & RESTAURANTS	913	186	13	0	1112
5.1 Wholesale Trade	32	15	2	0	49
5.2 Retail Trade (Groceries, Textiles etc.)	719	138	8	0	865
5.3 Hotel & Restaurants	154	28	3	0	185
5.4 Other	8	5	0	0	13
6 TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	9	16	4	0	29
6.1 Road Transport Services	9	15	4	0	28
6.2 Storage & Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0
6.3 Communications	0	1	0	0	1
7 FINANCIAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	0	7	7	2	16
7.1 Financial Services	0	5	7	2	14
7.2 Business Services	0	2	0	0	2
8 COMMUNITY & PERSONAL SERVICES	201	71	10	0	282
8.1 Educational Services	7	3	2	0	12
8.2 Health Services	29	4	0	0	33
8.3 Recreation & Cultural Service	13	6	3	0	22
8.4 Personal & Household Services	152	58	5	0	215
Total	1504	554	49	5	2112

TABLE 4: NO. OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE, GENDER OF ENTREPRENEUR/SYSTEM

97

SYSTEM SIZE	GENDER	G			B			H			C			KOTMALE			UDA WALAWE			TOTAL			N.I
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Self Employment		504	62	566	757	122	879	1844	204	2048	1034	80	1114	176	23	199	1335	167	1502	5650	658	6313	5
Micro Enterprise		121	3	134	227	20	247	478	31	509	282	21	303	77	13	90	504	45	549	1689	143	1852	20
Small Enterprise		20	3	23	19	-	19	42	2	44	28	1	29	8	-	8	45	3	48	162	9	194	23
Medium & Large Enterprise		2	-	2	5	-	5	4	-	4	9	-	9	1	-	1	4	-	4	25	-	30	5
No Response							3			36			4		2				9			53	
Total		647	78	725	1008	142	1154	2368	237	2639	1353	102	1459	262	36	300	1888	215	2112	7526	810	8389	53
Percentage		89.2	10.8	100.0	87.7	12.3	100.0	90.9	9.1	100.0	93.0	7.0	100.0	87.3	22.7	100.0	89.8	10.2	100.0	90.3	9.7	100	

M = Male
F = Female
T = Total

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TABLE 5: NO. OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR & GENDER OF ENTREPRENEUR AND SYSTEM

SECTOR	SYSTEM G		B		H		C		KOTMALE		UDA MALAWE		TOTAL		N.R	TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	17	-	64	4	81	8	166	11	55	8	335	27	718	58	3	779
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	2	-	7	3	3	1	-	-	7	-	19	4	-	23
Manufacturing	244	23	241	28	491	48	228	15	58	7	268	29	1529	150	3	1683
Construction	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	11	-	-	11
Wholesale & Retail Trade and Restaurants	315	52	585	106	1486	168	835	69	131	18	962	144	4312	557	28	4898
Transport, Storage and Communications	3	-	25	-	15	2	18	-	7	1	27	2	95	5	-	100
Financial and Business Services	3	3	1	2	4	-	6	2	0	2	12	4	26	13	19	58
Community and Personal Services	61	-	90	2	283	8	95	4	11	-	273	9	813	23	-	836
TOTAL	647	78	1008	142	2368	237	1353	102	262	36	1888	215	7323	810	53	8387

N.R. = Non Response

Table 6 : No of Enterprises by Size and Educational Statue of Entrepreneur

All Systems

Educational Status	No Schooling		Primary		Secondary		G.C.E. O/L		G.C.E A/L		University or Equivalent		Total			
	N.R	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T		
Self Employment	09	180	33	1489	136	2414	232	1092	190	379	56	92	11	5646	658	6313
Micro Enterprise	21	36	5	362	18	690	41	383	53	170	24	47	2	1688	143	1852
Small Enterprise	23	0	0	26	0	53	1	35	7	28	1	20	0	162	9	194
Medium/Large Enterprise	6	6	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	11	0	24	0	30
Total	59	222	38	1878	154	3159	274	1512	250	579	81	170	13	7520	810	8389

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Table 6A

		System G														
Educational Status	Size	No Schooling		Primary		Secondary		G.C.E. O/L		G.C.E A/L		University or Equivalent		Total		
		N.R	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	
Self Employment		10	5	186	10	193	25	86	21	27	1	2	0	504	62	566
Micro Enterprise		0	0	34	1	53	2	24	7	9	3	1	0	121	13	134
Small Enterprise		0	0	7	0	6	0	4	3	0	0	3	0	20	3	23
Medium/Large Enterprise		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total		10	5	228	11	252	27	114	31	37	4	6	0	647	78	725

Table 6B : No of Enterprises by Size and Educational Statue of Entrepreneur

		System B															
Educational Status	Size	No Schooling		Primary		Secondary		G.C.E. O/L		G.C.E A/L		University or Equivalent		Total			
		N.R	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T		
Self Employment		3	25	5	201	28	330	47	149	30	48	11	2	1	755	122	880
Micro Enterprise		3	5	1	41	5	89	9	49	3	37	2	6	0	227	20	250
Small Enterprise		0	0	0	2	0	7	0	1	0	2	0	7	0	19	0	19
Medium/Large Enterprise		-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	5
Total		6	30	6	244	33	427	56	199	33	87	13	19	1	1006	142	1154

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Table 6C

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		System H															
Size	Educational Status	No Schooling			Primary		Secondary		G.C.E. O/L		G.C.E A/L		University or Equivalent		Total		
		N.R	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
Self Employment		2	53	8	373	41	805	70	435	62	135	18	43	5	1844	204	2050
Micro Enterprise		11	11	0	79	1	200	7	127	17	48	6	12	0	477	31	519
Small Enterprise		20	0	0	8	0	11	1	15	0	7	1	1	0	42	2	64
Medium/Large Enterprise		4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	6
Total		37	64	8	460	42	1017	78	577	79	190	25	57	5	2365	237	2639

Table 6D : No of Enterprises by Size and Educational Statue of Entrepreneur

		System C															
Size	Educational Status	No Schooling			Primary		Secondary		G.C.E. O/L		G.C.E A/L		University or Equivalent		Total		
		N.R	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
Self Employment		1	44	1	287	18	427	23	185	24	73	10	17	4	1033	80	1114
Micro Enterprise		1	4	2	58	2	108	3	66	8	35	4	11	2	282	21	304
Small Enterprise		2	0	0	5	0	8	0	4	1	8	0	3	0	28	1	31
Medium/Large Enterprise		1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	9	0	10
Total		5	51	3	350	20	543	26	257	33	117	14	34	6	1352	102	1459

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Table 6E

Educational Status		System Kotmale															
		No Schooling			Primary		Secondary		G.C.E. O/L		G.C.E. A/L		University or Equivalent		Total		
		N.R	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
Self Employment	0	7	0	46	1	63	5	41	15	15	2	4	0	176	23	199	
Micro Enterprise	1	4	0	20	0	26	3	20	7	2	3	5	0	77	13	91	
Small Enterprise	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	8	0	8	
Medium/Large Enterprise	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	
Total	2	12	0	66	1	93	8	62	22	19	5	10	0	262	36	300	

Table 6F

Educational Status		System Udawalawe															
		No Schooling			Primary		Secondary		G.C.E. O/L		G.C.E. A/L		University or Equivalent		Total		
		N.R	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
Self Employment	3	41	14	396	38	596	62	196	38	81	14	24	1	1334	167	1504	
Micro Enterprise	5	12	2	130	9	214	17	97	11	39	6	12	0	504	45	554	
Small Enterprise	1	0	0	4	0	17	0	10	3	9	0	5	0	45	3	49	
Medium/Large Enterprise	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	5	
Total	9	55	16	530	47	827	79	303	52	129	20	44	1	1888	215	2112	

TABLE 7 : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF ENTREPRENEUR

ALL SYSTEMS									
Size	Educational Status	N.R	No Education	Primary	Secondary	O/Level	A/Level	University or Equivalent	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		3	49	288	269	112	29	29	779
Mining and Quarrying		-	-	5	9	8	1	-	23
Manufacturing		2	62	464	683	335	121	16	1683
Construction		1	-	3	5	1	1	-	11
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants		32	139	1085	2048	1115	417	64	4899
Transport, Storage and Communications		1	1	15	49	24	8	2	100
Financial & Business Services		20	-	1	2	5	12	18	58
Community & Personal Services		-	9	171	369	162	71	54	836
Total		59	260	2032	3434	1762	660	183	8389

N.R. = Non Response

TABLE 7A: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF ENTREPRENEUR

SYSTEM: G

Size	Educational Status	N.R	No Education	Primary	Secondary	O/Level	A/Level	University or Equivalent	Total
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-	-	7	6	4	-	-	17
	Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manufacturing	-	7	95	105	49	11	-	267
	Construction	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	4
	Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants	-	8	118	132	84	22	3	367
	Transport, Storage and Communications	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
	Financial & Business Services	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
	Community & Personal Services	-	-	16	33	8	4	-	61
	Total		15	239	279	145	41	6	725

N.R. = Non Response

TABLE 7B: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF ENTREPRENEUR

SYSTEM: B

Size	Educational Status	N.R	No Education	Primary	Secondary	O/Level	A/Level	University or Equivalent	Total
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-	8	21	13	10	4	12	68
	Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	Manufacturing	-	5	84	121	37	20	2	269
	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants	3	18	149	300	162	58	4	694
	Transport, Storage and Communications	1	1	3	12	6	2	-	25
	Financial & Business Services	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
	Community & Personal Services	-	3	20	37	16	14	2	92
	Total	6	35	277	484	232	100	20	1154

N.R. = Non Response

TABLE 7C: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF ENTREPRENEUR

SYSTEM: H

Size	Educational Status	N.R	No Education	Primary	Secondary	O/Level	A/Level	University or Equivalent	Total
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-	3	19	35	21	7	4	89
	Mining and Quarrying	-	-	3	4	2	1	-	10
	Manufacturing	-	25	121	218	130	40	6	540
	Construction	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants	21	43	308	700	429	144	26	1671
	Transport, Storage and Communications	-	-	2	8	7	-	-	17
	Financial & Business Services	16	-	1	1	-	-	2	20
	Community & Personal Services	-	1	48	128	67	23	24	291
	Total	37	72	502	1095	656	215	62	2639

N.R. = Non Response

TABLE 7D: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF ENTREPRENEUR

SYSTEM: C

Size	Educational Status	N.R	No Education	Primary	Secondary	O/Level	A/Level	University or Equivalent	Total
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2	9	66	63	28	5	6	179
	Mining and Quarrying	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	4
	Manufacturing	-	12	60	90	54	22	5	243
	Construction	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants	2	32	220	359	184	90	18	905
	Transport, Storage and Communications	-	-	3	9	5	1	-	18
	Financial & Business Services	1	-	-	1	1	2	4	9
	Community & Personal Services	-	1	20	46	14	11	7	99
	Total	5	54	370	569	290	131	40	1459

N.R. = Non Response

TABLE 7E: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF ENTREPRENEUR

SYSTEM: KOTHALE

Size	Educational Status	N.R	No Education	Primary	Secondary	O/Level	A/Level	University or Equivalent	Total
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-	4	14	18	19	5	3	63
	Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manufacturing	1	5	20	22	13	3	1	65
	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants	-	3	32	51	46	14	4	150
	Transport, Storage and Communications	-	-	-	4	1	1	2	8
	Financial & Business Services	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
	Community & Personal Services	-	-	1	6	4	-	-	11
	Total	2	12	67	101	84	24	10	300

N.R. = Non Response

TABLE 7F: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF ENTREPRENEUR

SYSTEM: UDA WALAWE

Size	Educational Status	N.R	No Education	Primary	Secondary	O/Level	A/Level	University or Equivalent	Total
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1	25	161	134	30	8	4	363
	Mining and Quarrying	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	7
	Manufacturing	1	8	84	127	52	25	2	299
	Construction	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
	Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants	6	34	258	506	210	89	9	1112
	Transport, Storage and Communications	-	-	5	15	5	4	-	29
	Financial & Business Services	-	-	-	-	3	4	9	16
	Community & Personal Services	-	4	66	119	53	19	21	282
	Total	9	71	577	906	355	149	45	2012

N.R. = Non Response

Table 8 : No of Enterprises by Size and Settler status of Entrepreneur

System Settler Status Size	System G			System B			System H			System C			Kotmale			Udawalawe			All Systems		
	R	M	O	R	M	O	R	M	O	R	M	O	R	M	O	R	M	O	R	M	O
Self Employment	547	4	15	814	7	59	1860	23	168	1042	13	59	189	4	6	1449	5	49	5901	56	356
Micro Enterprise	126	0	8	213	2	35	408	6	104	258	7	39	85	1	5	507	4	44	1597	20	235
Small Enterprise	19	0	4	8	0	11	35	1	28	20	1	10	8	0	0	36	0	13	126	2	66
Medium/Large Enterprise	1	0	1	1	0	4	0	1	5	1	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	5	4	1	25
Total	693	4	28	1036	9	109	2303	31	305	1321	21	117	283	5	12	1992	9	111	7628	79	682

R= Resident in System
M= Resident in Another Mahaweli System
O= Resident Outside Mahaweli

TABLE 9: NO. OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND SETTLER STATUS OF ENTREPRENEUR AND SYSTEM

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SECTOR	SYSTEM G			SYSTEM B			SYSTEM H			SYSTEM C			KOTMALE			UDA WALAVE			TOTAL			TOTAL
	R	M	O	R	M	O	R	M	O	R	M	O	R	M	O	R	M	O	R	M	O	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	16	-	1	50	1	17	8	3	1	171	1	7	62	-	1	354	1	8	738	6	35	781
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	1	-	1	10	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	21	-	2	23
Manufacturing	263	-	4	257	-	12	486	2	52	223	2	18	62	1	2	279	2	18	1570	7	106	1683
Construction	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	9	-	2	11
Wholesale & Retail Trade and Restaurants	351	2	14	624	6	64	1476	16	179	819	15	71	137	4	9	1057	6	49	4464	49	385	4897
Transport, Storage and Communications	3	-	-	23	-	2	14	1	2	15	-	3	8	-	-	27	-	2	90	1	9	100
Finance and Business Services	2	-	4	2	-	2	3	-	17	4	-	5	3	-	-	6	-	10	20	-	38	58
Community and Personal Services	55	2	4	79	2	11	228	9	54	83	3	13	11	-	-	260	-	22	716	16	104	836
TOTAL	693	4	28	1036	9	109	2303	31	305	1321	21	117	283	5	12	1992	9	111	7628	79	682	8389

R = Resident in System

M = Resident in Another Mahaweli System

O = Resident outside Mahaweli System

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Table 10 : No of Enterprises by Size and Status of Land

All Systems

Size Status of Land	Self Employment	Micro Enterprise	Small Enterprise	Medium/ Large Enterprise	Total
Encroachment	657	159	10	0	826
MASL Lease	1602	502	60	15	2179
informal Purchase	210	105	7	0	322
Rented/Lease	883	408	43	7	1341
Business Site					
Home stead	2376	473	29	3	2881
Other	585	205	45	5	840
Total	6313	1852	194	30	8389

Table 10A

System G					
Size	Self	Micro	Small	Medium/	Total
Status	Employment	Enterprise	Enterprise	Large	
of Land				Enterprise	
Encroachment	111	28	3	0	142
MASL Lease	100	23	5	0	128
informal Purchase	11	8	1	0	20
Rented/Lease	60	19	2	0	81
Business Site					
Home stead	199	30	2	1	232
Other	85	26	10	1	122
Total	566	134	23	2	725

Table 10B

System B					
Size	Self	Micro	Small	Medium/	Total
Status	Employment	Enterprise	Enterprise	Large	
of Land				Enterprise	
Encroachment	94	37	1	0	132
MASL Lease	180	58	6	1	245
informal Purchase	15	4	0	0	19
Rented/Lease	85	48	7	3	143
Business Site					
Home stead	426	89	3	1	519
Other	80	14	2	0	96
Total	880	250	19	5	1154

Table 10C

Size Status of Land	System H				Total
	Self Employment	Micro Enterprise	Small Enterprise	Medium/ Large Enterprise	
Encroachment	140	16	1	0	157
MASL Lease	486	169	18	2	675
informal Purchase	68	32	3	0	103
Rented/Lease	403	156	7	2	568
Business Site					
Home stead	794	99	8	0	901
Other	159	47	27	2	235
Total	2050	519	64	6	2639

Table 10D

Size Status of Land	System C				Total
	Self Employment	Micro Enterprise	Small Enterprise	Medium/ Large Enterprise	
Encroachment	34	9	1	0	44
MASL Lease	384	127	18	7	536
informal Purchase	14	8	0	0	22
Rented/Lease	106	44	2	1	153
Business Site					
Home stead	491	84	8	1	584
Other	85	32	2	1	120
Total	1114	304	31	10	1459

Table 10E

System Kotmale					
Size Status of Land	Self Employment	Micro Enterprise	Small Enterprise	Medium/ Large Enterprise	Total
Encroachment	0	3	0	0	3
MASL Lease	88	30	2	2	122
informal Purchase	7	6	0	0	13
Rented/Lease	14	1	3	0	18
Business Site					
Home stead	70	46	3	0	119
Other	20	5	0	0	25
Total	199	91	8	2	300

Table 10F

System Udawalawe					
Size Status of Land	Self Employment	Micro Enterprise	Small Enterprise	Medium/ Large Enterprise	Total
Encroachment	278	66	4	0	348
MASL Lease	364	95	11	3	473
informal Purchase	95	47	3	0	145
Rented/Lease	215	140	22	1	378
Business Site					
Home stead	396	125	5	0	526
Other	156	81	4	1	242
Total	1504	554	49	5	2112

Table 11 : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

		ALL SYSTEMS					
Size	Type	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partner ships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Self Employment		5580	540	79	0	114	6313
Micro Enterprise		1574	153	51	10	64	1852
Small Enterprise		139	12	16	13	14	194
Medium/Large Enterprise		13	1	2	9	5	30
Total		7306	706	148	32	197	8389

Table 11A: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

SYSTEM : G

Size	Type	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partner ships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Self Employment		503	40	8	0	15	566
Micro Enterprise		119	5	2	3	5	134
Small Enterprise		15	1	3	4	0	23
Medium/Large Enterprise		1	1	0	0	0	2
Total		638	47	13	7	20	725

Table 11B: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

SYSTEM : B

Size	Type	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partnerships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Self Employment		774	85	2	0	19	880
Micro Enterprise		214	14	5	4	13	250
Small Enterprise		11	2	5	1	0	19
Medium/Large Enterprise		3	0	0	2	0	5
Total		1002	101	12	7	32	1154

Table 11B: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

SYSTEM : B

Size	Type	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partner ships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Self Employment		774	85	2	0	19	880
Micro Enterprise		214	14	5	4	13	250
Small Enterprise		11	2	5	1	0	19
Medium/Large Enterprise		3	0	0	2	0	5
Total		1002	101	12	7	32	1154

Table 11C: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

SYSTEM : H

Size	Type	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partnerships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Self Employment		1801	190	33	0	26	2050
Micro Enterprise		440	50	19	1	9	519
Small Enterprise		56	2	4	0	2	64
Medium/Large Enterprise		2	0	0	1	3	6
Total		2299	242	56	2	40	2639

Table 11D: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

SYSTEM : C

Size	Type	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partner ships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Self Employment		1018	80	10	0	6	1114
Micro Enterprise		266	22	8	0	8	304
Small Enterprise		19	2	1	4	5	31
Medium/Large Enterprise		4	0	1	4	1	10
Total		1307	104	20	8	20	1459

Table 11E: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP**SYSTEM : KOTMALE**

Size	Type	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partner ships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Self	Employment	158	30	3	0	8	199
Micro	Enterprise	69	15	2	1	4	91
Small	Enterprise	4	4	0	0	0	8
Medium/Large	Enterprise	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total		233	49	5	1	12	300

Table 11F: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

SYSTEM : UDA WALAWE

Size	Type	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partnerships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Self	Employment	1326	115	23	0	40	1504
Micro	Enterprise	466	47	15	1	25	554
Small	Enterprise	34	1	3	4	7	49
Medium/Large	Enterprise	1	0	1	2	1	5
Total		1827	163	42	7	73	2112

TABLE 12 : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

ALL SYSTEMS

Type Sector	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partner ships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	665	88	14	6	6	779
Mining and Quarrying	9	-	1	-	3	23
Manufacturing	1489	144	22	8	20	1683
Construction	9	2	-	-	-	11
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants	4246	430	91	8	124	4899
Transport, Storage and Communication	81	11	2	-	6	100
Financial & Business Services	27	-	7	9	15	58
Community & Personal Services	770	31	11	1	23	836
Total	7306	706	148	32	197	8389

TABLE 12A: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

SYSTEM : G

Type Sector	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partner ships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16	1	-	-	-	17
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	241	15	8	-	3	267
Construction	3	1	-	-	-	4
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants	325	25	5	1	11	367
Transport, Storage and Communication	3	-	-	-	-	3
Financial & Business Services	-	-	-	6	-	6
Community & Personal Services	50	5	-	-	6	61
Total	638	47	13	7	20	725

TABLE 12B : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

SYSTEM: B

Type Sector	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partner ships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	58	4	4	2	-	68
Mining and Quarrying	2	-	-	-	-	2
Manufacturing	242	21	2	2	2	269
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants	592	71	5	2	24	694
Transport, Storage and Communication	21	1	1	-	2	25
Financial & Business Services	1	-	-	1	2	4
Community & Personal Services	86	4	-	-	2	92
Total	1002	101	12	7	32	1154

TABLE 12C : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

SYSTEM: H

Type Sector	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partner ships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	76	11	1	-	1	89
Mining and Quarrying	9	-	1	-	-	10
Manufacturing	471	58	5	1	5	540
Construction	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants	1437	162	46	1	25	1671
Transport, Storage and Communication	15	1	-	-	1	17
Financial & Business Services	20	-	-	-	-	20
Community & Personal Services	271	9	3	-	8	291
Total	2299	242	56	2	40	2639

TABLE 12D : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

SYSTEM: C

Type Sector	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partner ships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	161	12	-	3	3	179
Mining and Quarrying	4	-	-	-	-	4
Manufacturing	214	21	3	2	3	243
Construction	2	-	-	-	-	2
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants	812	66	15	3	9	905
Transport, Storage and Communication	17	1	-	-	-	18
Financial & Business Services	3	-	1	-	5	9
Community & Personal Services	94	4	1	-	-	99
Total	1307	104	20	8	20	1459

TABLE 12E : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

SYSTEM: KOTMALE

Type Sector	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partner ships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	50	12	1	-	-	63
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	51	12	-	-	2	65
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants	116	22	2	1	9	150
Transport, Storage and Communication	4	3	1	-	-	8
Financial & Business Services	1	-	1	-	1	3
Community & Personal Services	11	-	-	-	-	11
Total	233	49	5	1	2	300

TABLE 12F : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

SYSTEM: UDA WALAWE

Type Sector	Individual Proprietors	Family Holdings	Partner ships	Pvt/Ltd Liability Company	Other	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	304	48	8	1	2	363
Mining and Quarrying	4	-	-	-	3	7
Manufacturing	270	17	4	3	5	299
Construction	4	-	-	-	-	4
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants	964	84	18	-	46	1112
Transport, Storage and Communication	21	5	-	-	3	29
Financial & Business Services	2	-	5	2	7	16
Community & Personal Services	258	9	7	1	7	282
Total	1827	163	42	7	73	2112

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Table 13 : No of Enterprises by No of Years of Existence & System

System No of Years	System G		System B		System H		System C		Kotmale		Udawalawe		All Systems	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<1	93	12.8	262	22.7	531	20.1	402	27.6	56	18.7	286	13.5	1630	19.4
1	114	15.7	179	15.5	425	16.1	295	20.2	39	13.0	296	14.0	1347	16.1
2	114	15.7	129	11.2	258	9.8	193	13.2	63	21.0	259	12.3	1016	12.1
3	79	10.9	121	10.5	202	7.7	155	10.6	34	11.3	183	8.7	775	9.2
4-5	66	9.1	162	14.1	298	11.3	166	11.4	46	15.3	246	11.6	983	11.7
6-10	95	13.1	200	17.3	495	18.8	213	14.6	46	15.3	373	17.7	1422	17.0
11-15	65	9.0	44	3.8	246	9.3	10	0.7	11	3.7	218	10.3	594	7.1
16-20	43	5.9	27	2.3	72	2.7	8	0.5	2	0.7	111	5.3	263	3.1
21-25	19	2.6	15	1.3	38	1.4	3	0.2	0	0.0	78	3.7	153	1.8
>25	35	4.8	13	1.1	65	2.5	14	1.0	2	0.7	56	2.7	185	2.2
N.R.	2	0.4	2	0.2	9	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3	6	0.2	21	0.3
Total	725	100.0	1154	100.0	2639	100.0	1459	100.0	300	100.0	2112	100.0	8389	100.0

N.R. = Non Response

Table 14: No of Enterprises by Size and No of Years existence

Al. Systems

No of Years	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	Total
Size												
Self Employment	1310	1080	775	584	727	1022	407	181	92	123	12	6313
Micro Enterprise	280	243	225	181	228	360	156	68	53	5	7	1852
Small Enterprise	31	22	13	8	22	37	29	13	8	11	0	194
Medium/Large Enterprise	9	2	3	2	6	3	2	1	0	0	2	30
Total No	1630	1347	1016	775	983	1422	594	263	153	185	21	8389

Table 14A

System G												
No of Years	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	Total
Size												
Self Employment	76	94	91	58	56	72	48	30	11	28	2	566
Micro Enterprise	13	18	22	20	9	16	11	11	7	7	0	134
Small Enterprise	3	2	1	1	1	7	5	2	1	0	0	23
Medium/Large Enterprise	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total No	93	114	114	79	66	95	65	43	19	35	2	725

Table 14B

System B												
No of Years	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	Total
Size												
Self Employment	214	141	93	86	130	149	30	17	9	9	2	880
Micro Enterprise	43	32	34	34	26	51	14	10	5	1	0	250
Small Enterprise	3	6	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	19
Medium/Large Enterprise	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total No	262	179	129	121	162	200	44	27	15	13	2	1154

Table 14C

System H												
No of Years	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	Total
Size												
Self Employment	439	354	210	158	224	367	176	51	24	42	5	2050
Micro Enterprise	81	67	42	42	67	115	58	15	10	19	3	519
Small Enterprise	8	3	6	2	6	13	12	6	4	4	0	64
Medium/Large Enterprise	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Total No	531	425	258	202	298	495	246	72	38	65	9	2639

Table 14D

System C												
No of Years	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	Total
Size												
Self Employment	318	226	148	117	126	155	6	6	3	9	0	1114
Micro Enterprise	69	65	42	36	36	47	3	2	0	4	0	304
Small Enterprise	12	3	3	1	1	9	1	0	0	1	0	31
Medium/Large Enterprise	3	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total No	402	295	193	155	166	213	10	8	3	14	0	1459

Table 14E

System Kotmale

No of Years	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	Total
Self Employment	43	29	45	20	24	28	8	0	0	2	0	199
Micro Enterprise	12	8	17	13	19	18	3	1	0	0	0	91
Small Enterprise	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
Medium/Large Enterprise	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total No	56	39	63	34	46	46	11	2	0	2	1	300

Table 14F

System Uvawalawe

No of Years	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	Total
Self Employment	220	237	188	144	168	250	139	77	45	33	3	1504
Micro Enterprise	62	53	68	36	71	114	67	29	31	20	3	554
Small Enterprise	4	6	2	2	7	8	11	4	2	3	0	49
Medium/Large Enterprise	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
Total No	286	296	259	183	246	373	218	111	78	56	6	2112

Table 15: No of Enterprises by Sector and No of Years Existence

All System												
No of Years of Existence	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	Total
Sector												
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	90	110	101	92	111	151	56	27	17	23	1	779
Mining & Quarrying	6	2	3	1	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	23
Manufacturing	309	260	216	161	204	300	120	48	18	42	5	1683
Construction	2	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	11
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1020	830	597	436	553	802	316	142	93	95	15	4899
Transport, Storage & Communications	20	18	14	12	8	16	5	2	1	4	0	100
Financial & Business services	11	2	6	0	3	13	12	7	2	2	0	58
Community & Personal services	172	125	79	72	97	134	82	36	21	18	0	836
Total	1630	1347	1016	775	983	1422	594	263	153	185	21	8389

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Table 15A

System G												
No of Years of Existence	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	Total
Sector												
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	17
Mining & Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	32	45	42	23	24	32	27	24	3	13	2	267
Construction	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	51	61	58	47	33	47	21	16	13	20	0	367
Transport, Storage & Communications	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Financial & Business services	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	6
Community & Personal services	7	5	11	7	7	12	8	1	1	2	0	61
Total	93	114	114	79	66	95	65	43	19	35	2	725

Table 15B

System B												
No of Years of Existence	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	Total
Sector												
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	12	11	12	13	9	4	2	1	0	3	1	68
Mining & Quarrying	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Manufacturing	69	36	30	15	48	54	8	4	4	1	0	269
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	147	113	74	77	95	117	31	21	9	9	1	694
Transport, Storage & Communications	8	5	4	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	25
Financial & Business services	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Community & Personal services	22	14	9	12	9	22	1	1	2	0	0	92
Total	262	179	129	121	162	200	44	27	15	13	2	1154

Table 15C

No of Years of Existence Sector	System H											Total
	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	5	16	9	12	9	26	9	1	0	2	0	89
Mining & Quarrying	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	10
Manufacturing	91	76	58	45	65	114	61	6	4	18	2	540
Construction	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	371	283	170	119	185	295	132	50	24	34	8	1671
Transport, Storage & Communications	1	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	17
Financial & Business services	1	0	1	0	2	6	5	4	0	1	0	20
Community & Personal services	60	45	17	23	31	49	39	11	9	7	0	291
Total	531	424	258	202	298	495	246	72	38	65	10	2639

Table 15D

No of Years of Existence Sector	System C											Total
	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	38	37	21	22	25	29	0	3	1	3	0	179
Mining & Quarrying	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Manufacturing	69	42	39	33	26	28	1	2	0	3	0	243
Construction	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	250	197	121	89	95	137	7	2	1	6	0	905
Transport, Storage & Communications	7	4	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	18
Financial & Business services	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	9
Community & Personal services	33	14	10	10	16	12	2	0	1	1	0	99
Total	402	295	193	155	166	213	10	8	3	14	0	1457

Table 15E

System Kotmale												
No of Years of Existence Sector	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	15	7	8	8	16	6	2	1	0	0	0	63
Mining & Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	8	11	10	8	7	19	0	0	0	1	1	65
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	29	20	36	17	20	18	8	1	0	1	0	150
Transport, Storage & Communications	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
Financial & Business services	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Community & Personal services	3	0	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	11
Total	56	39	63	34	46	46	11	2	0	2	1	300

Table 15F

System Udawalawe												
No of Years of Existence Sector	<1	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	>25	N.R	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	20	36	48	35	50	83	40	20	16	15	0	363
Mining & Quarrying	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
Manufacturing	40	50	37	37	34	53	23	12	7	6	0	299
Construction	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	172	156	138	87	125	188	117	52	46	25	0	1112
Transport, Storage & Communications	3	6	5	3	1	4	3	2	1	1	0	29
Financial & Business services	2	1	3	0	0	4	4	1	0	1	0	16
Community & Personal services	47	47	27	20	33	38	31	23	8	8	0	282
Total	286	296	259	184	245	373	218	111	78	56	6	2112

Table 16 : No of Enterprises by No of years & No of Employed

All Systems											
No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	620	653	183	73	39	36	10	5	9	1628	
1	509	556	167	53	21	31	4	1	5	1347	
2	362	436	119	47	25	15	5	1	4	1014	
3	244	329	112	42	16	27	1	0	3	774	
4-5	317	385	149	61	29	26	5	3	9	984	
6-10	443	577	195	91	38	59	10	2	7	1422	
11-15	178	239	69	37	22	29	12	4	3	593	
16-20	77	104	42	18	7	5	6	3	1	263	
21-25	36	64	27	4	9	10	3	0	0	153	
>25	59	66	26	11	5	13	3	1	1	185	
Total	2845	3409	1089	437	211	251	59	20	42	8363	

N.R. (Non response) = 26

Table 16A : No of Enterprises by No of years & No of Employed

System G

No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	42	31	12	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	93
1	48	46	14	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	114
2	43	50	11	4	3	1	1	1	0	1	114
3	27	32	9	7	0	3	1	1	0	0	79
4-5	30	25	7	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	66
6-10	29	38	8	7	3	7	2	2	0	1	95
11-15	32	17	6	0	2	3	3	3	0	2	65
16-20	14	15	9	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	43
21-25	4	9	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	19
>25	13	10	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	35
Total	282	273	87	30	14	22	10	0	0	5	723

Table 16B : No of Enterprises by No of years & No of Employed

System B

No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	82	118	29	13	7	9	1	1	1	2	262
1	58	69	33	5	4	6	1	1	1	2	179
2	36	64	15	9	3	1	0	0	0	1	129
3	25	53	23	7	6	7	0	0	0	0	121
4-5	43	74	28	4	6	2	0	0	0	5	162
6-10	45	86	37	16	8	7	1	1	0	0	200
11-15	12	21	3	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	44
16-20	4	15	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	27
21-25	3	7	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	15
>25	3	6	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	13
Total	311	513	176	58	41	35	5	5	2	11	1152

Table 16C : No of Enterprises by No of years & No of Employed

System H											
No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	195	229	55	22	12	10	4	0	3	530	
1	148	191	49	20	7	9	0	0	1	425	
2	79	108	41	14	8	5	2	1	0	258	
3	60	87	29	15	6	5	0	0	0	202	
4-5	83	121	47	24	9	8	3	2	1	298	
6-10	131	211	73	32	14	28	3	2	0	434	
11-15	68	92	34	21	9	13	4	4	0	245	
16-20	23	24	10	7	2	0	4	2	0	72	
21-25	7	15	8	1	2	5	0	0	0	38	
>25	14	24	10	4	3	9	1	0	0	65	
Total	808	1102	356	160	72	92	21	11	5	2627	

Table 16D : No of Enterprises by No of years & No of Employed

System C											
No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	142	151	56	23	10	8	4	4	3	401	
1	96	132	36	17	6	5	2	0	1	295	
2	73	74	22	9	4	5	1	0	1	192	
3	54	60	20	9	4	6	0	0	2	155	
4-5	60	55	26	10	6	6	0	0	3	166	
6-10	70	83	27	13	6	7	2	0	5	213	
11-15	3	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	10	
16-20	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
21-25	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
>25	8	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	
Total	514	568	189	83	37	38	9	4	15	1457	

Table 16E : No of Enterprises by No of years & No of Employed

System Kotmale											
No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	19	26	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	56
1	12	14	8	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	39
2	18	31	9	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	62
3	6	16	9	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	34
4-5	10	18	10	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	46
6-10	18	15	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	46
11-15	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
16-20	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
21-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>25	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	84	131	53	11	6	12	1	0	0	0	298

Table 15F : No of Enterprises by No of years & No of Employed

System Udawalawe											
No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	140	98	23	10	8	6	1	0	0	0	286
1	147	104	27	7	3	6	0	0	0	1	295
2	110	109	21	10	4	3	1	0	0	1	259
3	72	81	22	3	0	4	0	0	0	1	183
4-5	91	92	31	18	6	6	1	1	1	0	246
6-10	150	144	41	20	6	10	2	0	0	1	374
11-15	63	95	26	11	7	10	5	0	0	1	218
16-20	32	46	17	8	2	4	0	1	1	1	111
21-25	21	32	14	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	78
>25	20	21	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	0	56
Total	846	822	228	95	41	52	13	3	3	3	2106

TABLE 17 : No of Enterprises by No of Years of 2nd & 3rd Generation Employed

All Systems											
No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	405	236	56	19	6	6	2	0	4		734
1	347	221	43	16	7	4	0	0	1		639
2	278	148	42	8	6	4	3	0	0		489
3	195	130	30	9	3	4	1	0	1		373
4-5	232	149	41	17	5	4	2	2	2		454
6-10	353	210	64	31	10	11	2	1	1		683
11-15	121	75	20	15	8	12	0	0	0		251
16-20	65	37	16	5	2	1	1	0	0		127
21-25	35	22	9	2	1	3	0	0	0		72
>25	45	31	9	3	1	9	1	0	0		99
Total	2076	1259	330	125	49	58	12	3	9		3921

TABLE 17A: No of Enterprises by No of Years of 2nd & 3rd Generation Employed

System G											
No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	39	29	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	80
1	50	38	8	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	102
2	49	39	9	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	102
3	27	28	7	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	66
4-5	25	19	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	52
6-10	30	34	8	5	0	2	1	1	1	0	81
11-15	25	15	7	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	53
16-20	15	14	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	38
21-25	5	7	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
>25	10	11	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	27
Total	275	234	66	15	4	16	5	1	1	0	616

Table 17B

System B											
No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	67	38	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
1	57	31	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	98
2	31	17	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	57
3	34	25	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
4-5	49	28	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	87
6-10	61	37	7	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	115
11-15	8	9	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	23
16-20	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
21-25	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
>25	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
Total	324	193	40	24	7	5	0	0	0	1	594

TABLE 17C: No of Enterprises by No of Years of 2nd & 3rd Generation Employed

System H											
No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	156	111	27	9	2	3	2	0	1		311
1	120	92	15	8	4	1	0	0	1		241
2	77	58	21	4	3	2	1	0	0		166
3	56	50	11	2	2	0	0	0	0		121
4-5	82	66	19	9	2	2	1	1	1		183
6-10	141	95	30	14	6	7	1	0	0		294
11-15	58	41	8	9	8	5	0	0	0		129
16-20	16	10	6	4	1	1	0	0	0		38
21-25	12	8	4	1	1	2	0	0	0		28
>25	19	14	6	2	1	5	1	3	0		48
Total	737	545	147	62	30	28	6	1	3		1559

Table 17D

System C											
No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	76	30	10	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	125
1	65	41	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	116
2	38	20	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	63
3	39	9	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	56
4-5	33	20	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	63
6-10	51	17	9	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	83
11-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16-20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
21-25	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
>25	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	310	139	39	12	7	3	1	0	0	5	516

TABLE 17E: No. of Enterprises by No of Years of 2nd & 3rd Generation Employed

System : Kotmale

No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	14	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	24
1	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
2	16	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
3	12	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
4-5	7	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
6-10	9	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
11-15	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
16-20	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
21-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	73	37	7	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	121

Table 17F

System : Uda Walawe

No of Years of Existence	No of Employed	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	53	20	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	79
1	45	15	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
2	67	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
3	27	13	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	44
4-5	36	10	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	53
6-10	61	21	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
11-15	25	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
16-20	25	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
21-25	12	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
>25	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total	357	111	31	11	1	3	0	1	0	0	515

Table 18: No of Enterprises by No of years in existence & Increase in No of Employed

All Systems										
No of Years of Existence	Increase in No of Employed									
	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	378	88	29	19	4	8	4	0	5	535
1	363	76	31	10	8	1	2	1	2	494
2	261	67	21	14	7	4	1	0	2	377
3	232	64	15	7	4	9	0	0	2	333
4-5	261	86	30	9	9	9	2	1	7	414
6-10	390	109	49	19	11	17	1	1	3	600
11-15	159	40	23	14	6	15	4	0	2	263
16-20	67	29	9	3	1	7	3	1	1	121
51-25	45	18	6	9	2	1	1	0	0	82
>25	45	13	10	4	1	4	1	1	0	79
Total	2201	590	223	108	53	75	19	5	24	3298

Table 18A: No of Enterprises by No of years in existence & Increase in No of Employed

System G

Increase in No of Years of Existence	Increase in No of Employed									
	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	20	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	29
1	28	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
2	28	6	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	39
3	25	6	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	34
4-5	14	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	21
6-10	22	5	8	2	1	3	1	0	0	42
11-15	9	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	21
16-20	9	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	18
51-25	5	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
>25	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total	165	55	18	9	2	12	2	0	3	266

Table 18B

System B

Increase in No of Years of Existence	Increase in No of Employed									
	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	74	12	5	2	3	3	0	0	1	100
1	53	13	6	3	2	0	1	1	0	79
2	38	13	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	56
3	37	16	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	61
4-5	48	10	7	0	2	0	0	1	3	71
6-10	64	22	7	6	0	3	0	0	0	102
11-15	14	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	20
16-20	11	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
21-25	3	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	8
>25	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Total	343	93	35	21	8	8	1	3	4	516

Table 18A: No of Enterprises by No of years in existence & Increase in No of Employed

System G										
No of Years of Existence	Increase in No of Employed									
	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	20	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	29
1	28	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
2	28	6	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	39
3	23	6	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	34
4-5	14	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	21
6-10	22	5	8	2	1	3	1	0	0	42
11-15	9	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	21
16-20	9	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	18
51-25	5	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
>25	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total	165	55	18	9	2	12	2	0	3	266

Table 18B

System B										
No of Years of Existence	Increase in No of Employed									
	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Total
<1	74	12	5	2	3	3	0	0	1	100
1	53	13	6	3	2	0	1	1	0	79
2	38	13	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	56
3	37	16	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	61
4-5	48	10	7	0	2	0	0	1	3	71
6-10	64	22	7	6	0	3	0	0	0	102
11-15	14	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	20
16-20	11	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
21-25	3	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	8
>25	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Total	343	93	35	21	8	8	1	3	4	516

Table 18C: No of Enterprises by No of years in existence & Increase in No of Employed

System H

Increase in No of Years of Existence	Increase in No of Employed										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20		
<1	105	18	11	5	0	0	2	0	2	143	
1	111	15	8	6	1	0	0	0	1	142	
2	56	23	6	3	1	3	0	0	0	92	
3	55	16	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	91	
4-5	74	25	6	4	2	3	2	0	1	117	
6-10	133	35	20	6	8	5	0	0	0	207	
11-15	60	22	12	6	5	5	2	0	0	112	
16-20	10	6	3	1	0	3	2	1	0	26	
21-25	9	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	18	
>25	15	5	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	29	
Total	628	170	75	40	19	22	8	1	4	967	

Table 18D

System C

Increase in No of Years of Existence	Increase in No of Employed										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20		
<1	106	34	6	8	1	4	2	0	2	163	
1	88	23	10	0	2	0	1	0	1	125	
2	43	13	4	4	3	0	1	0	0	68	
3	50	11	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	69	
4-5	45	18	5	1	2	2	0	0	3	76	
6-10	59	17	9	1	0	4	0	1	2	93	
11-15	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
16-20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
21-25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
>25	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Total	400	119	39	14	9	12	4	1	9	607	

Table 18E: No of Enterprises by No of years in existence & Increase in No of Employed

System : Kotmale

No of Years of Existence	Increase in No of Employed										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20		
<1	16	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
1	10	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	17
2	22	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
3	11	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
4-5	11	8	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	23
6-10	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
11-15	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
16-20	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
21-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	84	23	8	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	125

Table 18F

System : Uda Walawe

No of Years of Existence	Increase in No of Employed										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20		
<1	57	13	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	78
1	73	14	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	94
2	74	9	5	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	94
3	56	13	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	73
4-5	69	20	9	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	106
6-10	101	28	4	4	2	2	0	0	1	0	142
11-15	73	10	7	4	1	6	2	0	0	0	103
16-20	36	11	5	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	58
21-25	26	9	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	43
>25	16	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	26
Total	581	130	48	21	13	16	4	0	4	0	817

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TABLE 19 : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE - SYSTEM WISE

Size of Enterprise Type of Employed	ALL SYSTEMS									
	Self Employment		Micro Enterprise		Small Enterprise		Medium/Large Enterprise		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
WORKING PROPRIETORS	6761	59.5	1731	30.9	190	8.8	164	4.3	8846	38.5
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	24	0.2	566	10.1	61	2.8	2	0.1	653	2.8
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	4178	36.8	693	12.4	79	3.7	3	0.1	4953	21.6
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	0	0.0	1735	31.0	1193	55.1	3113	80.8	604	26.3
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	402	3.5	872	15.6	641	29.6	567	14.7	2482	10.8
TOTAL	11365	100.0	5597	100.0	2164	100.0	3849	100.0	22975	100.0

TABLE 19A : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE - SYSTEM WISE

SYSTEM G										
Size of Enterprise Type of Employed	Self Employment		Micro Enterprise		Small Enterprise		Medium/Large Enterprise		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
	WORKING PROPRIETORS	587	62.0	126	29.2	54	18.7	2	3.4	769
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	3	0.3	60	13.9	1	0.3	2	3.4	66	3.9
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	327	34.5	42	9.7	13	4.5	0	0.0	382	22.1
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	0	0.0	77	17.8	55	19.0	55	93.2	187	10.0
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	30	3.2	127	29.4	166	57.5	0	0.0	323	18.7
TOTAL	947	100.0	432	100.0	289	100.0	59	100.0	1727	100.0

TABLE 19B : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE - SYSTEM WISE

SYSTEM B										
Size of Enterprise Type of Employed	Self Employment		Micro Enterprise		Small Enterprise		Medium/Large Enterprise		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
	WORKING PROPRIETORS	953	56.5	258	31.1	24	7.8	3	1.3	1238
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	8	0.5	93	11.2	9	2.9	0	0.0	110	3.6
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	668	39.6	115	13.8	13	4.2	2	0.9	798	26.1
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	0	0.0	238	28.7	123	40.1	109	48.7	470	15.4
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	59	3.4	126	15.2	138	45.0	110	49.1	433	14.3
TOTAL	1688	100.0	830	100.0	307	100.0	224	100.0	3049	100.0

TABLE 19C : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE - SYSTEM WISE

SYSTEM H										
Size of Enterprise Type of Employed	Self Employment		Micro Enterprise		Small Enterprise		Medium/Large Enterprise		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
	WORKING PROPRIETORS	2265	59.3	514	29.4	49	7.2	151	10.6	2979
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	10	0.3	131	7.5	36	5.3	0	0.0	177	2.3
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	1415	37.0	187	10.7	18	2.6	0	0.0	1620	21.0
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	0	0.0	594	34.0	478	69.9	1163	8.4	2235	29.1
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	128	3.4	321	18.4	103	15.0	115	8.0	607	8.8
TOTAL	3818	100.0	1747	100.0	684	100.0	1429	100.0	7678	100.0

TABLE 19D : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE - SYSTEM WISE

SYSTEM C										
Size of Enterprise Type of Employed	Self Employment		Micro Enterprise		Small Enterprise		Medium/Large Enterprise		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
	WORKING PROPRIETORS	1213	59.4	280	30.4	28	7.8	2	0.1	1523
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	1	0.1	127	13.8	5	1.4	0	0.0	133	2.8
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	765	37.5	107	11.7	18	5.0	1	0.1	891	18.3
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	0	0.0	298	32.4	204	57.1	1360	88.0	1862	38.3
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	63	3.0	108	11.7	102	28.6	182	11.8	455	9.3
TOTAL	2042	100.0	920	100.0	357	100.0	1545	100.0	4864	100.0

TABLE 19E : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE - SYSTEM WISE

KOTMALE										
Size of Enterprise Type of Employed	Self Employment		Micro Enterprise		Small Enterprise		Medium/Large Enterprise		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%

WORKING PROPRIETORS	209	53.9	84	36.5	9	11.8	0	0.0	302	34.2
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	0	0.0	23	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	2.6
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	170	43.8	46	20.0	11	14.5	0	0.0	227	25.7
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	0	0.0	59	25.7	13	17.1	190	100.0	262	29.6
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	9	2.3	18	7.8	43	56.6	0	0.0	70	7.9
TOTAL	388	100.0	230	100.0	76	100.0	190	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 19F : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE - SYSTEM WISE

UDAWALAVE										
Size of Enterprise Type of Employed	Self Employment		Micro Enterprise		Small Enterprise		Medium/Large Enterprise		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%

WORKING PROPRIETORS	1533	61.8	469	32.6	26	5.8	6	0.0	2035	42.6
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	2	0.1	132	9.2	10	2.2	0	0.0	144	3.0
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	832	33.6	196	13.6	6	1.3	0	0.0	1035	21.7
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	0	0.0	469	32.6	320	71.0	236	59.4	1025	21.5
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	113	4.6	172	12.0	89	19.7	160	40.6	534	11.2
TOTAL	2480	100.0	1438	100.0	451	100.0	402	100.0	4773	100.0

TABLE 20 : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SECTOR

ALL SYSTEMS							
SECTOR	TYPE OF EMPLOYED	WORKING PROPRIETORS	FAMILY PAID	FAMILY UNPAID	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing		746	95	418	779	978	3016
Mining and Quarrying		25	-	20	21	25	91
Manufacturing		1950	149	936	2924	638	6597
Construction		10	2	1	74	162	249
Wholesale and Retail Trade		5191	323	3305	1265	471	10555
Transport, Storage & Communications		83	28	28	185	37	361
Financial & Business Services		12	6	4	496	7	525
Community & Personal Services		829	50	241	287	174	1581
Total		8846	653	4953	6041	2482	22975

TABLE 20A : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SECTOR

SYSTEM : G

SECTOR	TYPE OF EMPLOYED	WORKING PROPRIETORS	FAMILY PAID	FAMILY UNPAID	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE	TOTAL
Agriculture, forestry & Fishing		17	2	17	1	116	153
Mining and Quarrying		-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing		304	24	155	30	114	627
Construction		4	2	0	25	4	35
Wholesale and Retail Trade		380	31	193	54	65	723
Transport, Storage & Communications		2	2	0	32	10	46
Financial & Business Services		-	-	2	40	-	42
Community & Personal Services		62	5	15	5	14	101
Total		769	66	382	187	323	1727

TABLE 20B : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SECTOR

SYSTEM: B

SECTOR	TYPE OF EMPLOYED	WORKING PROPRIETORS	FAMILY PAID	FAMILY UNPAID	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing		68	6	37	185	282	578
Mining and Quarrying		3	-	1	-	-	4
Manufacturing		278	29	156	68	73	604
Construction		-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade		764	58	562	151	59	1594
Transport, Storage & Communications		25	8	16	28	12	89
Financial & Business Services		3	-	-	8	-	11
Community & Personal Services		97	9	26	30	7	169
Total		1238	110	798	470	433	3049

TABLE 20C : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SECTOR

SYSTEM: H

SECTOR	TYPE OF EMPLOYED	WORKING PROPRIETORS	FAMILY PAID	FAMILY UNPAID	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing		92	11	66	23	134	326
Mining and Quarrying		10	-	18	5	3	36
Manufacturing		732	46	320	1357	244	2699
Construction		1	-	-	-	1	2
Wholesale and Retail Trade		1827	107	1128	513	189	3764
Transport, Storage & Communications		15	3	2	34	4	58
Financial & Business Services		4	-	1	216	2	223
Community & Personal Services		298	10	85	87	90	570
Total		2979	177	1620	2235	667	7678

TABLE 20D: NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SECTOR

SECTOR	TYPE OF EMPLOYED	SYSTEM: C					TOTAL
		WORKING PROPRIETORS	FAMILY PAID	FAMILY UNPAID	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing		164	25	87	447	268	991
Mining and Quarrying		4	-	-	11	-	15
Manufacturing		267	26	126	1060	85	1514
Construction		2	-	-	-	5	7
Wholesale and Retail Trade		967	65	633	209	75	1949
Transport, Storage & Communications		19	8	6	28	3	64
Financial & Business Services		2	-	1	78	5	86
Community & Personal Services		98	9	38	29	14	188
Total		1523	133	891	1862	455	4864

TABLE 20E: NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SECTOR

SYSTEM: KOTHALE

SECTOR	TYPE OF EMPLOYED	WORKING PROPRIETORS	FAMILY PAID	FAMILY UNPAID	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing		66	5	72	11	53	207
Mining and Quarrying		-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing		68	8	21	218	7	322
Construction		-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade		154	7	131	19	5	316
Transport, Storage & Communications		4	1	-	10	3	18
Financial & Business Services		-	-	-	4	-	4
Community & Personal Services		10	2	3	-	2	17
Total		301	23	225	262	70	884

TABLE 20F: NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SECTOR

SYSTEM: UDA WALAWE

SECTOR	TYPE OF EMPLOYED	WORKING PROPRIETORS	FAMILY PAID	FAMILY UNPAID	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE	PART-TIME EMPLOYEE	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing		359	46	139	122	115	761
Mining and Quarrying		8	-	1	5	22	36
Manufacturing		301	16	158	191	115	781
Construction		3	-	1	49	152	205
Wholesale and Retail Trade		1099	55	658	319	78	2209
Transport, Storage & Communications		18	6	4	53	5	86
Financial & Business Services		3	6	-	150	-	159
Community & Personal Services		264	15	74	136	47	536
Total		2035	144	1035	1025	534	4773

TABLE 21 : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY SYSTEM - ALL SYSTEMS

	SYSTEM G NO	SYSTEM B NO	SYSTEM H NO	SYSTEM C NO	KOTMALE NO	UDAWALAWE NO	TOTAL NO	%
WORKING PROPRIETORS	769	1238	2979	1523	302	2035	8846	38.5
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	66	110	177	133	23	144	653	2.8
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	382	798	1620	891	227	1035	4953	21.6
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	187	470	2235	1862	262	1025	6041	26.3
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	323	433	667	455	70	544	2482	10.8
TOTAL	1727	3049	7678	4864	884	4773	22975	100.0
%	7.5	13.3	33.4	21.2	3.8	20.8	100.0	

TABLE 21A : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY BLOCK/SYSTEM

SYSTEM G	BAKAMUNA		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%
WORKING PROPRIETORS	769	44.6	769	44.6
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	66	3.8	66	3.8
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	382	22.1	382	22.1
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	187	10.8	187	10.8
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	323	18.7	323	18.7
TOTAL	1727	100.0	1727	100.0

TABLE 21B : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY BLOCK/SYSTEM**SYSTEM B**

	DIMBULAGALA	SEVENAPITIYA	WIJEBAPURA	ELLEWEWA	DAMMINNA	SENAPURA	TOTAL
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
WORKING PROPRIETORS	336	171	325	229	78	99	1238
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	43	11	17	17	5	17	110
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	230	99	206	161	57	45	798
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	163	14	67	195	6	28	473
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	53	9	36	299	19	14	430
TOTAL	825	304	651	901	165	203	3049

TABLE 21C : NUMBER & TYPE OF EMPLOYED BY BLOCK/SYSTEM

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SYSTEM H

	HADATUGAMA NO	GALKIRIYAGAMA NO	GALNEMA NO	MEEGALEWA NO	NOCHCHIYAGAMA NO	TAMBUETEGAMA NO	TALAWA NO	EPPAWELA NO	TOTAL NO
WORKING PROPRIETORS	299	243	442	272	450	470	372	431	2979
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	14	5	32	19	46	38	14	9	177
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	150	96	342	192	259	216	192	173	1620
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	560	21	217	50	217	274	668	228	2235
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	172	49	105	52	120	65	31	73	667
TOTAL	1195	414	1138	585	1092	1063	1277	914	7678

TABLE 21D

SYSTEM C

	MAWAWELA NO	SANDUNPURA NO	NAVAMEDAGAMA NO	LIHINIYAGAMA NO	GIRANDURUKOTTE NO	SIRIPURA NO	DOLAKANDA NO	WEHERAGALA NO	NUMARAGALA NO	TOTAL NO
WORKING PROPRIETORS	115	186	151	193	383	214	113	58	110	1523
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	6	41	21	12	30	18	2	0	3	133
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	99	101	106	77	146	165	63	54	80	891
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	14	37	116	48	69	57	862	3	30	1862
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	3	32	20	55	133	60	129	5	18	455
TOTAL	237	397	414	385	1387	511	1169	120	241	4864

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TABLE 21E

SYSTEM KOTMALE

	KOTMALE NO	TOTAL NO
WORKING PROPRIETORS	302	302
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	23	23
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	227	227
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	262	262
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	70	70
TOTAL	884	884

TABLE 21F

SYSTEM UDAWALAWE

	EMBILIPITIYA NO	CHANDRIKAWEWA NO	ANGUNAKOLAPELESSA NO	SOORIYAWEWA NO	MURAWESIHEMA NO	KIRIBBANWEWA NO	BINKAMA NO	TOTAL NO
WORKING PROPRIETORS	639	301	249	391	142	159	154	2035
PAID FAMILY LABOUR	46	7	26	24	24	6	11	144
UNPAID FAMILY LABOUR	397	142	113	184	70	51	78	1035
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	568	46	73	97	189	21	40	1025
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	159	27	50	52	177	23	37	544
TOTAL	1809	523	511	748	602	260	320	4773

Table 22 : No of Out-Growers/Subcontractors by Size/System

System Size	System G	System B	System H	System C	Kotmale	Udawalawe	Total
Self Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micro Enterprise	32	31	98	28	0	56	245
Small Enterprise	82	222	81	26	0	180	591
Medium/Large Enterprise	10	2200	450	2350	0	0	5010
Total	124	2453	629	2404	0	236	5846

Table 23 : No of Out-Growers/Subcontractors by Sector/System

System Sector	System G	System B	System H	System C	Kotmale	Udawalawe	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	69	2422	250	2376	0	180	5297
Mining & Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	39	0	288	18	0	3	348
Construction	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2	29	81	9	0	51	172
Transport, Storage & Communications	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Financial & Business Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community & Personal Services	1	2	7	1	0	2	13
Total	124	2453	629	2404	0	236	5846

TABLE 24 : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE & RANGE OF GROSS SALES

ALL SYSTEMS										
SIZE GROSS SALES (Rs.)	SELF		MICRO		SMALL		MEDIUM/LARGE		TOTAL	
	EMPLOYMENT		ENTERPRISES		ENTERPRISES		ENTERPRISES			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 2,500	1584	25.1	331	17.9	43	22.2	-	63.3	1958	23.4
2,501 - 5,000	1491	23.6	275	14.8	10	5.2	-	-	1776	21.2
5,001 - 7,500	706	11.2	145	7.8	5	2.6	-	-	856	10.2
7,501 - 10,000	676	10.7	172	9.3	8	4.1	-	-	856	10.2
10,001 - 12,500	276	4.4	53	0.3	7	3.6	-	-	336	4.0
12,501 - 15,000	482	7.6	129	7.0	10	5.2	-	-	621	7.4
15,001 - 20,000	276	4.4	90	4.9	9	4.6	-	-	375	4.5
20,001 - 25,000	227	3.6	109	5.9	6	3.1	-	-	342	4.1
25,001 - 50,000	390	6.2	252	13.6	22	11.3	1	3.3	665	7.9
50,001 - 100,000	146	2.3	162	8.7	26	13.4	3	10.0	337	4.0
100,001- 150,000	26	0.4	61	0.3	7	3.6	2	6.7	96	1.1
150,001- 200,000	9	0.1	15	0.1	4	2.0	-	-	28	0.3
200,001+		0.4		0.3	37	19.1	5	10.7	42	0.5
N.R.	24		58				19		101	1.2
Total	6313	100.0	1852	100.0	194	100.0	30	100.0	8389	100.0

N.R. = Non Response

TABLE 24A : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE & RANGE OF GROSS SALES (MONTHLY)

SYSTEM : G

SIZE GROSS SALES (Rs.)	SELF EMPLOYMENT	MICRO ENTERPRISES	SMALL ENTERPRISES	MEDIUM/LARGE ENTERPRISES	TOTAL
Less than 2,500	167	22	6	-	195
2,501 - 5,000	158	27	1	-	186
5,001 - 7,500	74	13	-	-	87
7,501 - 10,000	74	13	2	-	89
10,001 - 12,500	29	5	1	-	35
12,501 - 15,000	23	10	2	-	35
15,001 - 20,000	11	6	1	-	18
20,001 - 25,000	5	7	-	-	12
25,001 - 50,000	17	21	3	-	41
50,001 - 100,000	7	10	2	1	20
100,001- 150,000	1	-	-	1	2
200,001+	-	-	5	-	5
Total	566	134	23	2	725

TABLE 24B

SYSTEM : B

SIZE GROSS SALES (Rs.)	SELF EMPLOYMENT	MICRO ENTERPRISES	SMALL ENTERPRISES	MEDIUM/LARGE ENTERPRISES	TOTAL
Less than 2,500	151	28	4	-	183
2,501 - 5,000	173	35	-	-	208
5,001 - 7,500	92	14	1	-	107
7,501 - 10,000	112	31	2	-	145
10,001 - 12,500	52	11	-	-	63
12,501 - 15,000	80	15	2	-	97
15,001 - 20,000	49	18	3	-	70
20,001 - 25,000	52	22	1	-	75
25,001 - 50,000	84	34	2	1	121
50,001 - 100,000	25	19	1	1	46
100,001- 150,000	2	11	-	-	13
150,001- 200,000	5	2	-	-	7
200,001+	-	-	3	3	6
N.R.	3	10	-	-	13
Total	880	250	19	5	1154

TABLE 24C : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE & RANGE OF GROSS SALES (MONTHLY)

SYSTEM : H

SIZE GROSS SALES (Rs.)	SELF EMPLOYMENT	MICRO ENTERPRISES	SMALL ENTERPRISES	MEDIUM/LARGE ENTERPRISES	TOTAL
Less than 2,500	437	57	17	-	511
2,501 - 5,000	501	64	1	-	566
5,001 - 7,500	221	38	2	-	261
7,501 - 10,000	218	50	1	-	269
10,001 - 12,500	85	9	1	-	95
12,501 - 15,000	188	39	2	-	229
15,001 - 20,000	114	28	3	-	145
20,001 - 25,000	79	32	1	-	112
25,001 - 50,000	138	89	6	-	233
50,001 - 100,000	50	60	13	-	123
100,001- 150,000	9	23	4	1	37
150,001- 200,000	2	4	3	-	9
200,001+	-	-	10	1	45
N.R.	8	26	-	4	38
Total	2050	519	64	6	2639

TABLE 24D

SYSTEM : C

SIZE GROSS SALES (Rs.)	SELF EMPLOYMENT	MICRO ENTERPRISES	SMALL ENTERPRISES	MEDIUM/LARGE ENTERPRISES	TOTAL
Less than 2,500	321	61	7	-	389
2,501 - 5,000	271	47	1	-	319
5,001 - 7,500	127	23	-	-	150
7,501 - 10,000	112	29	1	-	142
10,001 - 12,500	47	10	1	-	58
12,501 - 15,000	74	26	1	-	101
15,001 - 20,000	43	12	1	-	56
20,001 - 25,000	24	14	2	-	40
25,001 - 50,000	57	34	5	-	96
50,001 - 100,000	25	28	3	-	56
100,001- 150,000	7	7	2	-	16
150,001- 200,000	1	4	-	-	5
200,001+	-	-	7	1	22
N.R.	5	9	-	9	23
Total	1114	304	31	10	1459

TABLE 24E : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE & RANGE OF GROSS SALES (MONTHLY)

SYSTEM : KOTMALE

SIZE GROSS SALES (Rs.)	SELF EMPLOYMENT	MICRO ENTERPRISES	SMALL ENTERPRISES	MEDIUM/LARGE ENTERPRISES	TOTAL
Less than 2,500	58	28	1	-	87
2,501 - 5,000	41	17	3	-	61
5,001 - 7,500	25	8	-	-	33
7,501 - 10,000	24	8	-	-	32
10,001 - 12,500	10	1	2	-	13
12,501 - 15,000	12	6	-	-	18
15,001 - 20,000	11	-	-	-	11
20,001 - 25,000	9	8	-	-	17
25,001 - 50,000	7	3	2	-	12
50,001 - 100,000	1	6	-	-	7
100,001- 150,000	-	5	-	-	5
200,001+	-	-	-	-	2
N.R.	1	1	-	2	4
Total	199	91	8	2	300

TABLE 24F

SYSTEM : UDA WALAWE

SIZE GROSS SALES (Rs.)	SELF EMPLOYMENT	MICRO ENTERPRISES	SMALL ENTERPRISES	MEDIUM/LARGE ENTERPRISES	TOTAL
Less than 2,500	450	135	8	-	593
2,501 - 5,000	347	85	4	-	436
5,001 - 7,500	167	49	2	-	218
7,501 - 10,000	136	41	2	-	179
10,001 - 12,500	53	17	2	-	72
12,501 - 15,000	105	33	3	-	141
15,001 - 20,000	48	26	1	-	75
20,001 - 25,000	58	26	2	-	86
25,001 - 50,000	87	71	4	-	162
50,001 - 100,000	38	39	7	1	85
100,001- 150,000	7	15	1	-	23
150,001- 200,000	1	5	1	-	7
200,001+	-	-	12	-	31
N.R.	7	12	-	4	23
Total	1504	554	49	5	2112

TABLE 25 : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR & RANGE OF GROSS SALES (MONTHLY)

GROSS SALES (Rs.)	ALL SYSTEMS								
	SECTOR Agriculture Forestry & Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manuf- acturing	Const- ruction	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Transport & Storage & Communication	Financial & Banking Services	Personal & Community Services	Total
Less than 2,500	369	5	504	4	711	15	39	311	1958
2,501 - 5,000	177	4	461	3	871	10	1	249	1776
5,001 - 7,500	56	3	155	1	535	5	1	100	856
7,501 - 10,000	45	6	166	-	570	11	2	56	856
10,001 - 12,500	18	1	36	-	259	4	-	18	336
12,501 - 15,000	23	-	81	-	471	5	1	40	621
15,001 - 20,000	26	-	59	1	264	9	-	16	375
20,001 - 25,000	15	2	47	-	253	7	1	17	342
25,001 - 50,000	33	2	98	-	501	11	-	20	665
50,001 - 100,000	5	-	45	1	270	6	3	7	337
100,001- 150,000	3	-	8	-	83	2	-	-	96
150,001- 200,000	-	-	3	-	24	1	-	-	28
200,001+	2	-	11	-	8	14	5	2	42
N.R.	7	-	9	1	79	-	5	-	101
Total	779	23	1683	11	4899	100	58	836	8389

N.R. = Non Response

TABLE 25A : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR & RANGE OF GROSS SALES (MONTHLY)

SYSTEM : G

GROSS SALES (Rs.)	SECTOR		Manuf- acturing	Const- ruction	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Transport & Storage & Communication	Financial & Banking Services	Personal & Community Services	Total
	Agriculture & Forestry & Fishing	Mining & Quarrying							
Less than 2,500	6	-	83	2	64	-	6	34	195
2,501 - 5,000	-	-	92	-	77	-	-	17	186
5,001 - 7,500	1	-	20	-	61	-	-	5	87
7,501 - 10,000	3	-	25	-	59	-	-	2	89
10,001 - 12,500	1	-	3	-	29	-	-	2	35
12,501 - 15,000	2	-	9	-	23	-	-	1	35
15,001 - 20,000	-	-	6	1	10	1	-	-	18
20,001 - 25,000	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	12
25,001 - 50,000	3	-	21	-	17	-	-	-	41
50,001 - 100,000	1	-	3	1	14	1	-	-	20
100,001 - 150,000	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
200,001+	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	5
Total	17	-	267	4	367	3	6	61	725

TABLE 25B : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR & RANGE OF GROSS SALES (MONTHLY)

SYSTEM : B

GROSS SALES (Rs.)	SECTOR Agriculture Forestry & Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manuf- acturing	Const- ruction	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Transport Storage & Communication	Financial & Banking Services	Personal & Community Services	Total
Less than 2,500	17	-	61	-	65	5	2	33	183
2,501 - 5,000	10	-	69	-	95	-	-	34	208
5,001 - 7,500	4	-	26	-	67	1	-	9	107
7,501 - 10,000	5	1	34	-	97	3	-	5	145
10,001 - 12,500	-	1	14	-	45	2	-	1	63
12,501 - 15,000	4	-	21	-	68	1	-	3	97
15,001 - 20,000	8	-	15	-	40	5	-	2	70
20,001 - 25,000	5	-	12	-	55	2	-	1	75
25,001 - 50,000	11	-	12	-	92	2	-	4	121
50,001 - 100,000	2	-	3	-	39	1	1	-	46
100,001 - 150,000	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13
150,001 - 200,000	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
200,001+	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	6
N.R.	2	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	13
Total	68	2	269	-	694	25	4	92	1154

TABLE 25C : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR & RANGE OF GROSS SALES (MONTHLY)

SYSTEM : H

GROSS SALES (Rs.)	SECTOR Agriculture Forestry & Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manuf- acturing	Const- ruction	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Transport Storage & Communication	Financial & Banking Services	Personal & Community Services	Total
Less than 2,500	36	1	155	1	202	1	18	97	511
2,501 - 5,000	32	3	142	-	297	1	1	90	566
5,001 - 7,500	6	2	53	-	158	-	-	42	261
7,501 - 10,000	5	2	55	-	178	4	-	25	269
10,001 - 12,500	1	-	4	-	87	1	-	2	95
12,501 - 15,000	3	-	23	-	191	2	-	10	229
15,001 - 20,000	3	-	19	-	116	-	-	7	145
20,001 - 25,000	1	2	15	-	87	-	-	7	112
25,001 - 50,000	1	-	36	-	187	2	-	7	233
50,001 - 100,000	-	-	25	-	94	-	-	4	123
100,001- 150,000	-	-	4	-	32	1	-	-	37
150,001- 200,000	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	9
200,001+	1	-	4	-	-	5	1	-	11
N.R.			4		34				38
Total	89	10	540	1	1671	17	20	291	2639

TABLE 250 : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR & RANGE OF GROSS SALES (MONTHLY)

SYSTEM : C

GROSS SALES (Rs.)	SECTOR	Agriculture	Mining	Manuf-	Const-	Wholesale	Transport	Financial	Personal	Total
		Forestry & Fishing	& Quarrying	acturing	ruction	& Retail Trade	Storage & Communication	& Banking Services	& Community Services	
Less than 2,500	84	3	85	1	157	3	5	51	389	
2,501 - 5,000	40	-	62	1	186	6	-	24	319	
5,001 - 7,500	16	-	18	-	105	-	1	10	150	
7,501 - 10,000	12	-	21	-	103	2	-	4	142	
10,001 - 12,500	4	-	9	-	45	-	-	-	58	
12,501 - 15,000	3	-	10	-	81	1	-	6	101	
15,001 - 20,000	4	-	9	-	42	-	-	1	56	
20,001 - 25,000	3	-	4	-	31	-	-	2	40	
25,001 - 50,000	6	1	13	-	74	1	-	1	96	
50,001 - 100,000	1	-	6	-	45	3	1	-	56	
100,001- 150,000	-	-	1	-	15	-	-	-	16	
150,001- 200,000	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	
200,001+	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	6	
N.R.	5		3		14		1		23	
Total	178	4	243	2	905	18	10	99	1459	

TABLE 25E : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR & RANGE OF GROSS SALES (MONTHLY)

SYSTEM : KOTMALE

GROSS SALES (Rs.)	SECTOR	Agriculture	Mining	Manuf-	Const-	Wholesale	Transport	Financial	Personal	Total
		Forestry & Fishing	& Quarrying	acturing	ruction	& Retail Trade	Storage & Communication	& Banking Services	& Community Services	
Less than 2,500	40	-	17	-	22	-	-	8	87	
2,501 - 5,000	17	-	25	-	17	1	-	1	61	
5,001 - 7,500	-	-	7	-	24	1	-	1	33	
7,501 - 10,000	2	-	7	-	22	-	1	-	32	
10,001 - 12,500	2	-	-	-	9	1	-	1	13	
12,501 - 15,000	1	-	2	-	14	1	-	-	18	
15,001 - 20,000	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	11	
20,001 - 25,000	-	-	1	-	12	4	-	-	17	
25,001 - 50,000	1	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	12	
50,001 - 100,000	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	7	
100,001- 150,000	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	5	
200,001+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
N.R.			1		1		2		4	
Total	63	-	65	-	150	8	3	11	300	

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TABLE 25F : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR & RANGE OF GROSS SALES (MONTHLY)

SYSTEM : UDA WALAWE

GROSS SALES (Rs.)	SECTOR		Manuf- acturing	Const- ruction	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Transport & Storage & Communication	Financial & Banking Services	Personal & Community Services	Total
	Agriculture Forestry & Fishing	Mining & Quarrying							
Less than 2,500	185	1	103	-	202	6	8	88	593
2,501 - 5,000	78	1	71	2	199	2	-	83	436
5,001 - 7,500	30	1	31	1	119	3	-	33	218
7,501 - 10,000	18	3	24	-	111	2	1	20	179
10,001 - 12,500	10	-	6	-	44	-	-	12	72
12,501 - 15,000	10	-	16	-	94	-	1	20	141
15,001 - 20,000	11	-	8	-	47	3	-	6	75
20,001 - 25,000	6	-	12	-	59	1	1	7	86
25,001 - 50,000	11	1	15	-	121	6	-	8	162
50,001 - 100,000	1	-	7	-	72	1	1	3	85
100,001- 150,000	3	-	2	-	18	-	-	-	23
150,001- 200,000	-	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	7
200,001+	-	-	1	-	3	4	2	2	12
N.R.			1	1	19		2		23
Total	363	7	299	4	1112	29	16	282	2112

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TABLE 26. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL INVESTMENT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND SIZE OF ENTERPRISE

Size of Funds	SELF EMPLOYMENT			MICRO ENTERPRISES			SMALL ENTERPRISES			MEDIUM/LARGE ENTERPRISES			TOTAL		
	No. of Enterprises	Total Investment Rs. m.	%	No. of Enterprises	Total Investment Rs. m.	%	No. of Enterprises	Total Investment Rs. m.	%	No. of Enterprises	Total Investment Rs. m.	%	No. of Enterprises	Total Investment Rs. m.	%
1. Own Capital	5818	158.26	73.4	1677	107.47	67.9	140	29.80	67.4	8	18.17	93.0	7644	313.77	69.7
2. Bank Loan Direct	1067	32.36	15.0	373	31.58	20.0	60	11.73	26.5	4	12.35	38.5	1504	87.92	19.5
3. Bank Loan through Mut. Savings/Credit Society	90	1.85	0.9	35	1.64	1.0	1	0.03	0.1	1	0.0005	0.02	127	3.52	0.8
4. MFCs	24	0.53	0.2	7	0.47	0.3	1	0.70	1.6	0	-	-	32	1.70	0.4
5. Non-institutional Loan	852	20.69	9.3	281	13.47	8.5	20	1.66	3.7	1	0.04	0.1	1155	35.29	7.8
6. Grant	133	2.62	1.2	52	3.54	2.3	5	0.31	0.7	1	1.50	4.7	191	7.97	1.8
Total		215.61	100.0		158.17	100.0		44.23	100.0		52.06	100.0		450.17	100.0

TABLE 27 : DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL INVESTMENT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND SECTOR

Source of Funds	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing			Mining and Quarrying			Manufacturing			Construction			Wholesale & Retail Trade and Restaurants			Transport, Storage and Communications			Finance and Business Services			Community and Personal Services		
	No. of Enterprises	Total Investment Rs. m.	%	No. of Enter:	Total Invst: Rs. m.	%	No. of Enter:	Total Invst: Rs. m.	%	No. of Enter:	Total Invst: Rs. m.	%	No. of Enter:	Total Invst: Rs. m.	%	No. of Enter:	Total Invst: Rs. m.	%	No. of Enter:	Total Invst: Rs. m.	%	No. of Enter:	Total Invst: Rs. m.	%
1. Own Capital	707	53.68	66.2	23	0.27	73.7	1531	60.25	71.7	9	0.20	75.7	4490	164.65	69.3	92	16.33	70.1	12	0.56	100	777	17.75	77.3
2. Bank loan-Direct	189	20.55	25.4	4	0.04	10.0	329	14.87	17.7	2	0.07	24.3	815	44.35	18.7	27	5.42	23.2	0	-	-	137	2.62	11.4
3. Bank loan-through Med Savings/Credit Society	26	0.93	1.1	0	-	-	22	0.66	0.8	0	-	-	64	1.53	0.6	3	0.14	0.6	0	-	-	12	0.27	1.2
4. MVCC	2	0.02	0.02	0	-	-	13	1.27	1.5	0	-	-	11	0.24	0.1	0	-	-	0	-	-	6	0.17	0.8
5. Non-institutional loan	106	3.84	4.7	2	0.01	2.7	220	6.23	7.4	0	-	-	717	22.28	9.4	22	11.8	5.1	0	-	-	87	1.72	7.4
6. Grant	28	2.03	2.5	1	0.05	13.6	33	0.71	0.9	0	-	-	104	4.49	1.9	7	0.24	1.0	0	-	-	18	0.43	1.9
Total		81.05	100.0		0.37	100.0		83.99	100.0		237.54	100.0		23.31	100.0		0.56	100.0		0.56	100		22.96	100.0

Data not provided by most institutions

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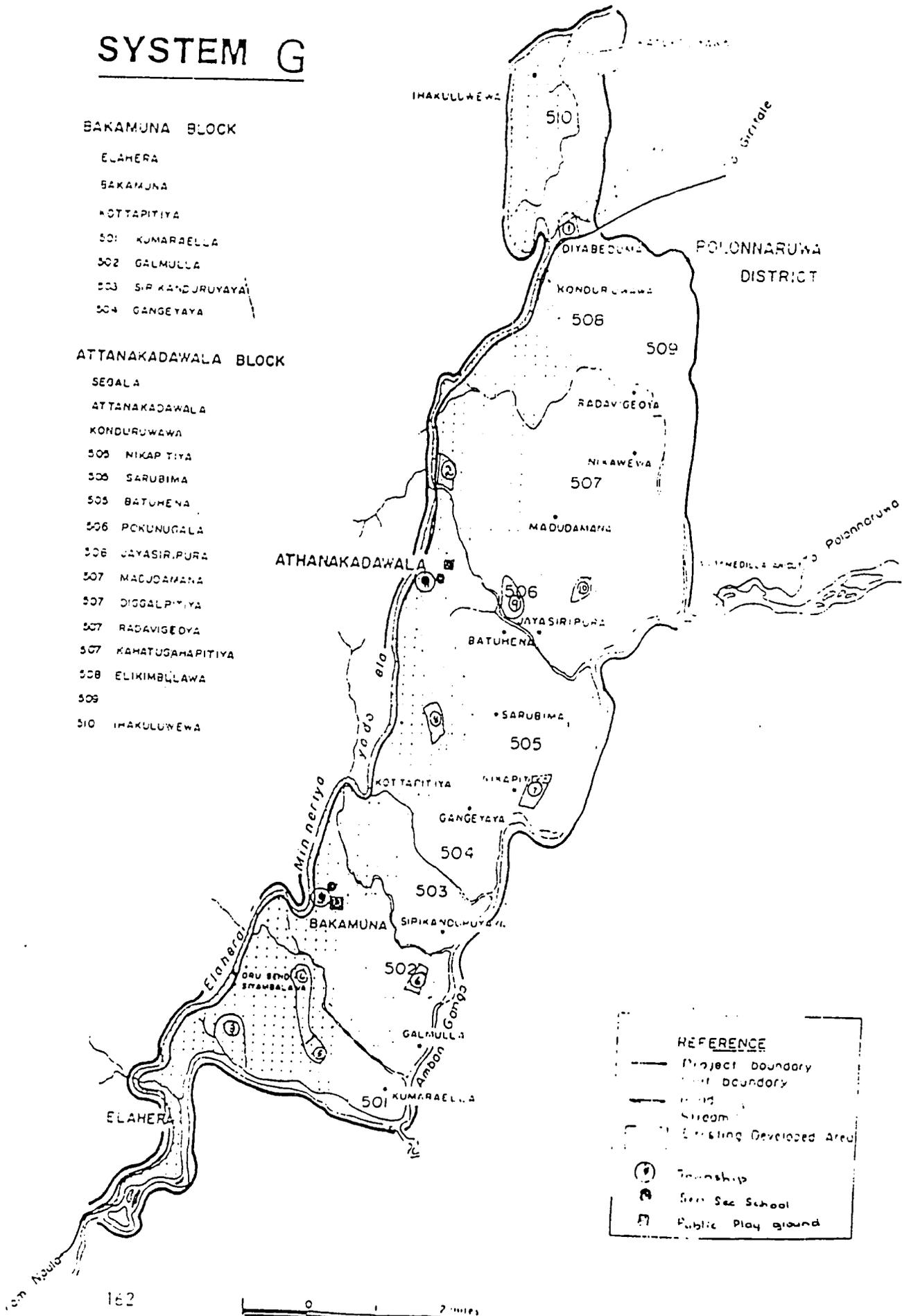
SYSTEM G

BAKAMUNA BLOCK

- ELAHERA
- BAKAMUNA
- KOTTAPITIYA
- 501 KUMARAELLA
- 502 GALMULLA
- 503 SIPKANDURUYAYAL
- 504 GANGEYAYA

ATTANAKADAWALA BLOCK

- SEGALA
- ATTANAKADAWALA
- KONDURUWAWA
- 505 NIKAPITIYA
- 506 SARUBIMA
- 505 BATUMENA
- 506 POKUNUGALA
- 506 JAYASIRIPURA
- 507 MADUDAMANA
- 507 DIGGALPITIYA
- 507 RADAVIGEOTA
- 507 KAHATUGAMAPITIYA
- 508 ELIKIMBULLAWA
- 509
- 510 IHAKULUWEWA

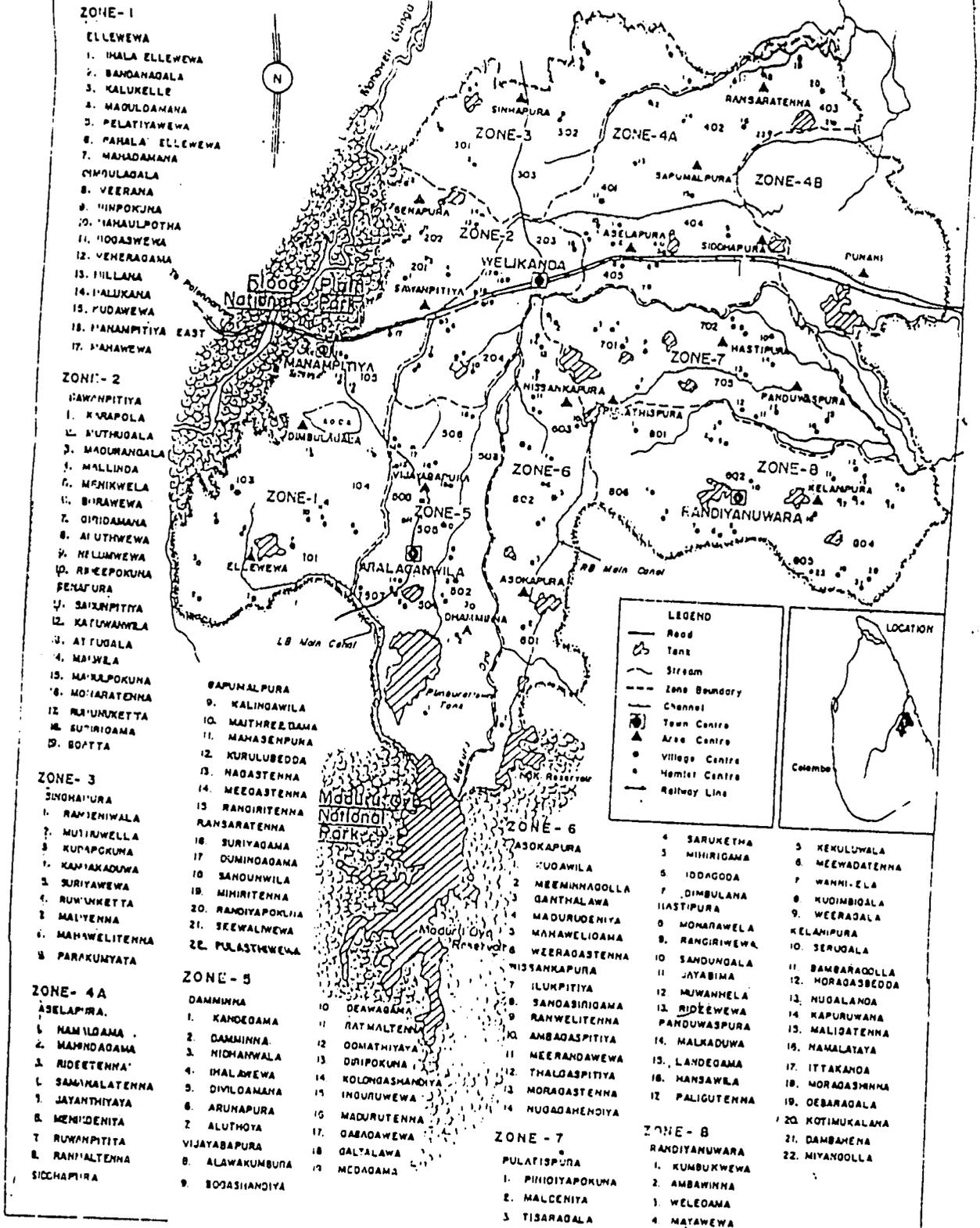


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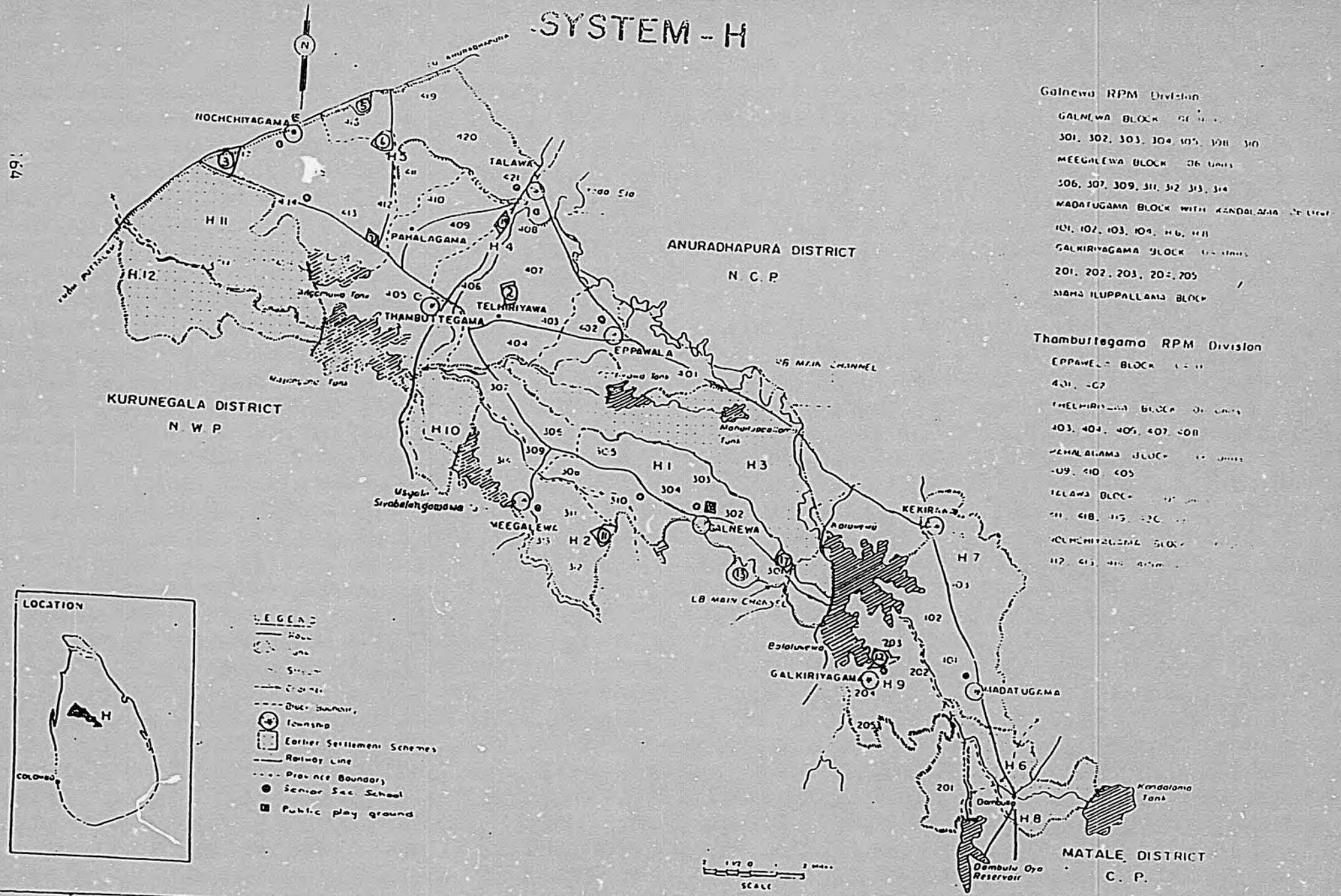
- Project boundary
- Village boundary
- Road
- ~ Stream
- Existing Developed Area
- ⊙ Township
- ⊙ Govt. School
- ⊙ Public Play ground

ACCELERATED MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME SYSTEM-B

MAP V



SYSTEM - H

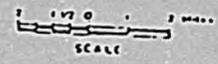


- Galnewa RPM Division**
- GALNEWA BLOCK 301 - 310
 - 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 310
 - MEEGALEWA BLOCK 306 UNITS
 - 306, 307, 309, 311, 312, 313, 314
 - MADATUGAMA BLOCK WITH KANDALAMA TANK
 - 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 111
 - GALKIRIYAGAMA BLOCK 201 UNITS
 - 201, 202, 203, 204, 205
 - SIYAMA ILUPPALLAMA BLOCK

- Thambuttegama RPM Division**
- EPPAWALA BLOCK 401 - 407
 - 401, 402
 - THELMIRIYAWA BLOCK 403 UNITS
 - 403, 404, 405, 407, 408
 - KANDALAMA BLOCK 409 UNITS
 - 409, 410, 405
 - TALAWA BLOCK 411 UNITS
 - 411, 412, 413, 414
 - NOCHCHITAGAMA BLOCK 415 UNITS
 - 415, 416, 417, 418



- LEGEND**
- Road
 - Well
 - Tank
 - School
 - Channel
 - District Boundary
 - Township
 - Earlier Settlement Schemes
 - Railway Line
 - Province Boundary
 - Senior Sec. School
 - Public play ground



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SYSTEM C

- ▲ 202 BATHALAYAYA
- 202 MULETEWA
- 202 ALUTHARAWA
- ▲ 202 VIRANAGAMA
- 202 AGALAOYA
- 203 RATKNOA
- 201 SALPORUYAYA
- 201 MEEJANAHENA

- ▲ 204 HEMBARAWA
- 204 BELIGANWEWA
- 203 DINNORUMA
- 205 ALUTHWEWA
- 205 POTASWALA
- 205 CHULAPALLESSA
- 205 TELDENYA
- 206 ULHITAYA
- 206 HOBARIYAWA

- ▲ 304 MEGAGAMA
- 305 KUDAGAMA
- 303 HENANGALA
- 305 POPANAGAMA
- 305 KELEGAMA
- 303 WEWAGAMA
- 302 WEDMEDAGAMA
- 302 OTAWODEGAMA
- 302 CALMALAKANDURA
- 304 IHALAGAMA
- 304 PAHALAGAMA

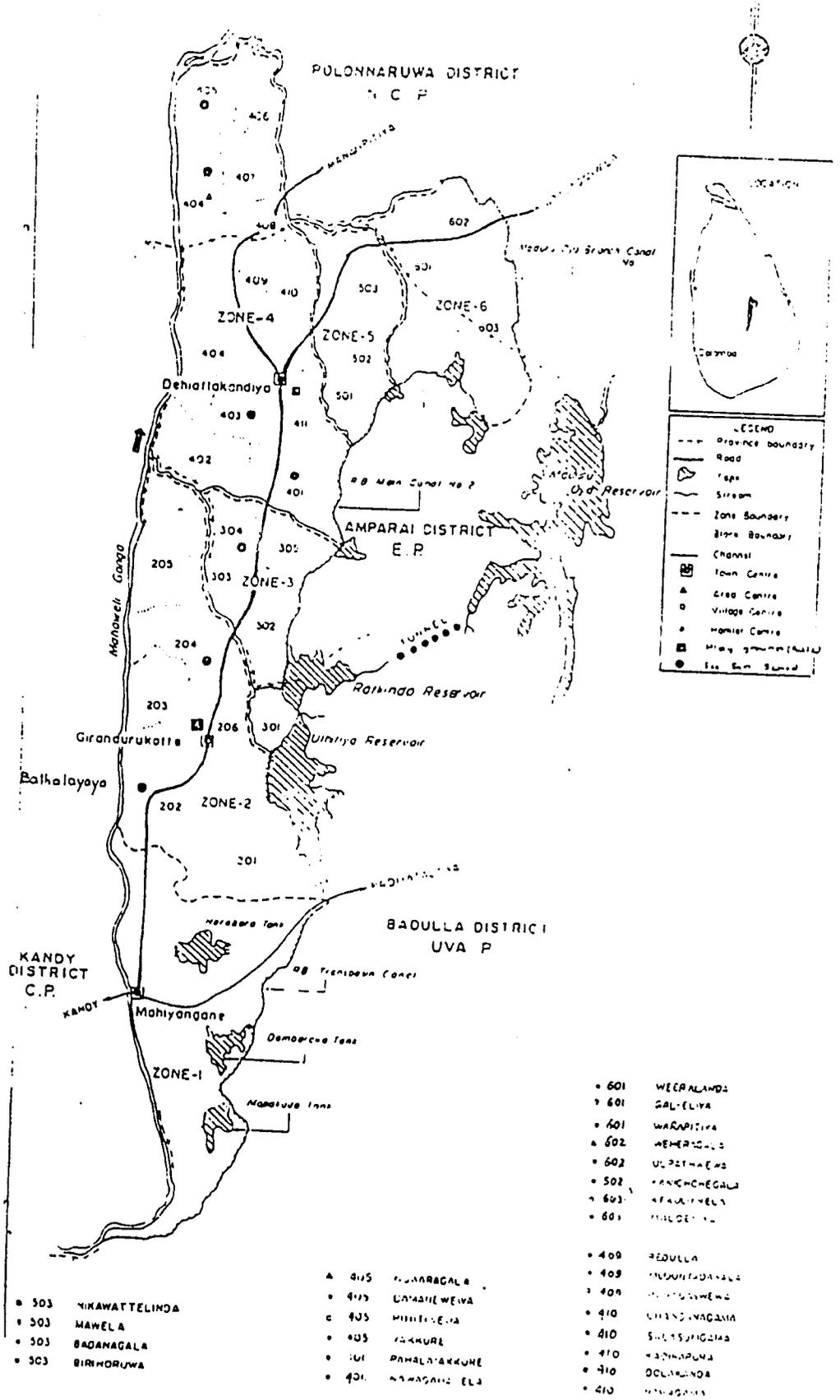
- ▲ 403 UHNIYAGAMA
- 403 SALPITIGAMA
- 403 MUHAMALDENNA
- 403 DAMBANNARUWA
- 402 NAGASTALUWA
- 402 WESODAGAMA
- 402 SERUPPIYA
- 402 SANDAMADULLA

- ▲ 401 SANDUNPURA
- 401 HENANGALA
- 401 BAMBARAWA
- 401 UTTALAPURA
- 411 MUGAMANA
- 411 MURUTHAGASPIPIYA
- 411 LATHIPANDURA
- 411 MAWANAGAMA

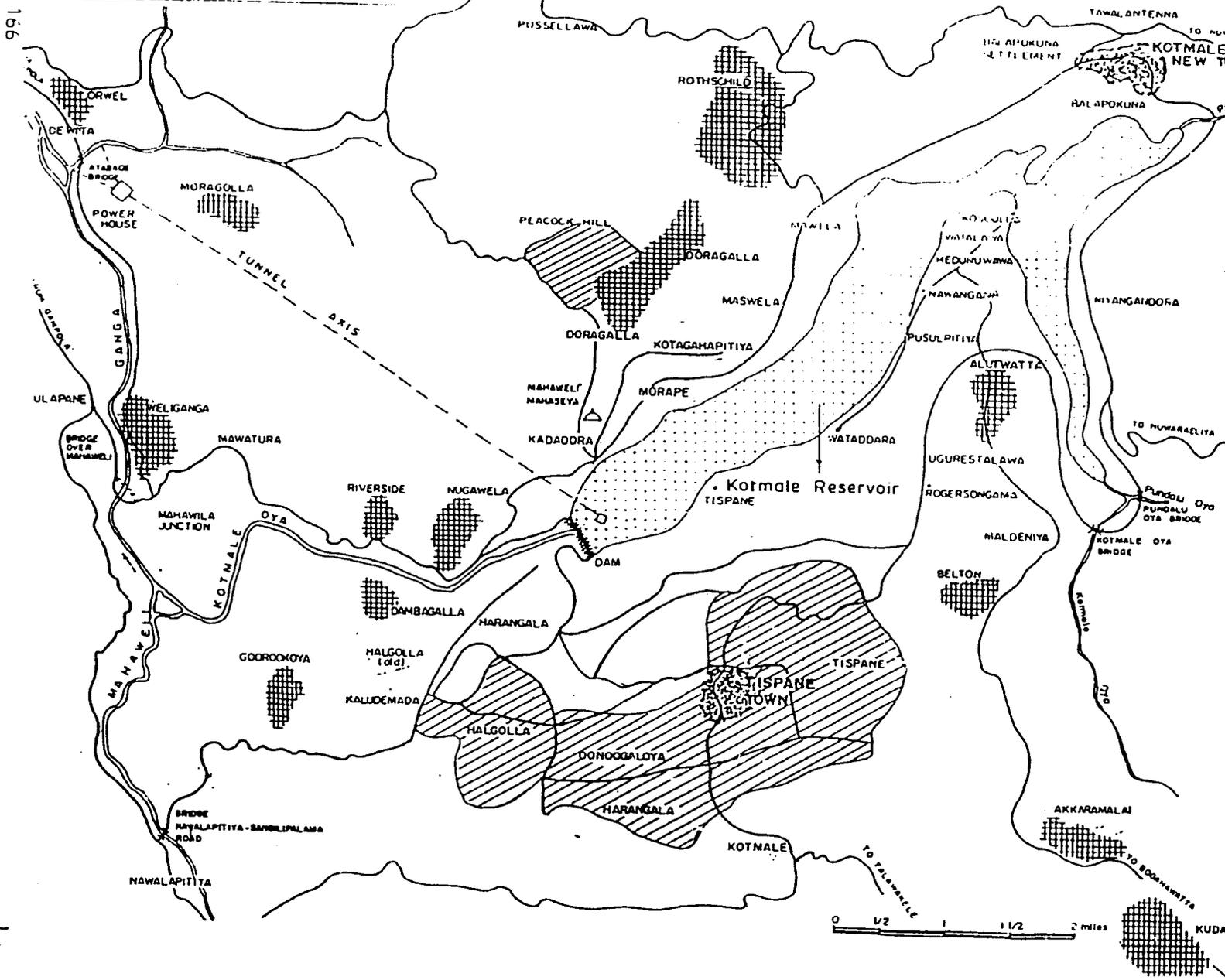
- ▲ 404 SIRIPURA
- ▲ 404 MEEOWATHUPURA
- ▲ 404 NAMALGAMA
- ▲ 404 PALUDENYA
- 404 BAKMEEDENYA
- 404 NAGASWENI
- 404 RANHELACAMA
- 404 MUNGAMALA
- 408 MUDUNGAMA
- 408 RATHMALAKANDIYA
- ▲ 404 RATHMALAKANDURA

- 501 MAWELLA
- 501 MUDAMMANA
- 501 MAWANA
- 502 MAWAWALA
- 502 KUDAGALA
- 502 MUMWARGALA
- 503 MUMWARTIWEWA
- ▲ 503 MAWAWANAWALA

- 503 NIKAWATTELINDA
- 503 MAWELA
- 503 BADANAGALA
- 503 BIRHORUWA



KOTMALE PROJECT

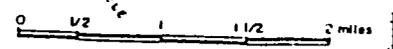


SETTLEMENTS

	NO OF LOTS BLOCKED OUT	NO OF LOTS ALLOTTED UP TO 29.2.1966
1 DORAGALLA	370	324
2 HARANGALA (I & II)	168	49
3 AKKARAMALAI	341	117
4 WELIGANGA	220	162
5 NUGAWELA	151	130
6 DAMBAGALLA	103	86
7 ROTHSCHILD	67	504
8 BALAPOKUNA	70	70
9 RIVERSIDE	67	64
10 MORAGOLLA	31	31
11 ORWEL	67	64
12 HALGOLLA (I & II)	155	417
13 NUGAWELA (OLD)	29	29
14 GOOROOKOYA	6	6
15 ALUTHIWATTE	50	10
16 TISPANE (I & II)	357	233
17 ODNOOGALOYA	205	162
18 PEACOCKHILL	109	91
19 BELTON	64	51
20 NEW TISPANE	307	299
21 KUOA OYA	291	196
22 UGURESTALAWA	12	12
23 MEDDETENNE	6	6
TOTAL	4,106	3,431

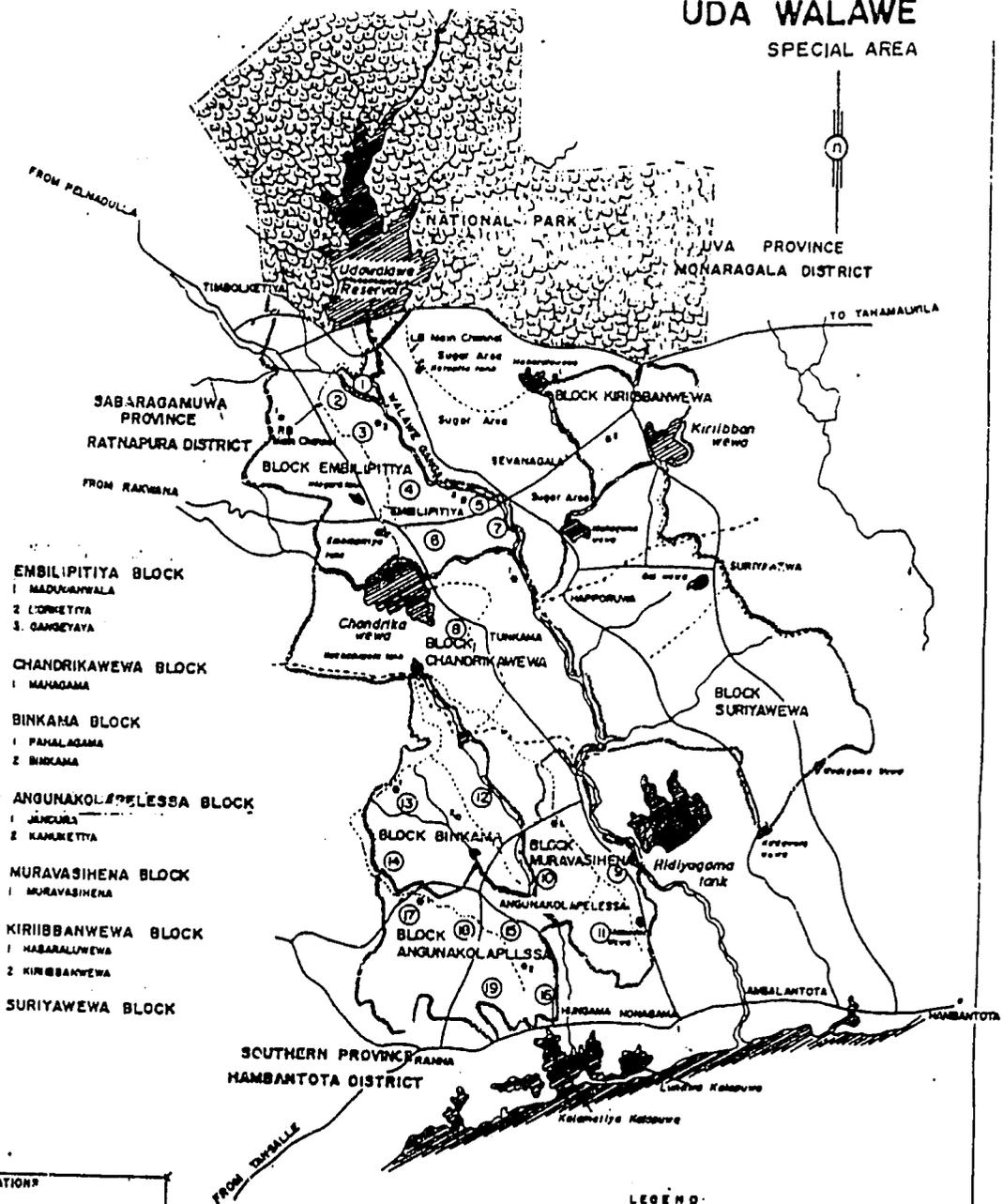
LEGEND

- TOWNSHIP
- SETTLEMENTS (OLD)
- SETTLEMENTS (EARTHSLIP VICTIMS)
- RESERVOIR



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UDA WALAWE SPECIAL AREA



- EMBILIPITIYA BLOCK**
 - 1 MADURAWALA
 - 2 LORNETIYA
 - 3 GANGEYAYA
- CHANDRIKAWEWA BLOCK**
 - 1 MAHAGAMA
- BINKAMA BLOCK**
 - 1 PAHALAGAMA
 - 2 BINKAMA
- ANGUNAKOLAPELESSA BLOCK**
 - 1 JENCURU
 - 2 KAMBETIYA
- MURAVASIHENA BLOCK**
 - 1 MURAVASIHENA
- KIRIIBBANWEWA BLOCK**
 - 1 HASARALUWEWA
 - 2 KIRIIBBANWEWA
- SURIYAWEWA BLOCK**



ORIGINAL SETTLERS 9200
 REGULARISE ENCROACHERS - 7182
 TOTAL - 16382



- LEGEND**
- PROVINCE BOUNDARY
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY
 - ROAD
 - ~ STREAM
 - CHANNEL
 - ② TRACT NOS
 - VILLAGE CENTRES

Feb. 1989

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SECTION 3 - SAMPLE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 GENERAL

The primary objective of the Census of Enterprises is to provide a reliable estimate of the universe of enterprises in the Mahaweli region. The Census is a valuable research resource both on its own and as a baseline for future sample surveys and monitoring activities by MED.

The Census was designed to provide a benchmark distribution of enterprises in the Mahaweli system by the main stratification variables - Block, System, Size, Sector and Employment pattern. This data can be used to design efficient samples for various purposes. viz.

- (a) to generate representative samples for MED authorities to conduct regular progress monitoring through key indicators.
- (b) to locate areas of special interest for a particular study.
- (c) to provide a basis for setting quota controls when necessary.
- (d) to validate subsequent survey data or
- (e) conversely, to fit a model to the Census data and use survey data to test the predictive power of the model.

3.2 KEY ELEMENTS OF SAMPLE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The aim of the sample survey methodology is to develop an efficient system of periodic data collection, analysis and monitoring which can be used repetitively to generate a data series for valid comparisons over time of key indicators.

The validity and reliability of the data and the inferences made about the population from the sample estimates will depend to a large extent on the sample design. The fundamental requirements are:

- (a) To obtain a representative sample of the target population

This is ensured by using a random selection procedure appropriate to the data requirements. The sample can never be exactly representative of the population due to inherent variability and the resulting error is termed the sampling error. The magnitude of the sampling error will depend on (a) the size of sample, (b) the variability of the population parameters and (c) the sampling procedure adopted but it can be statistically estimated for any probability sampling design that is adopted.

(b) To avoid bias and systematic error

Bias arises because the real life situation in which the survey is conducted will vary from the specified model design. Bias can be introduced at any point in the survey process and strict quality control is necessary to minimise non-sampling errors due to bias.

(c) Non-Sampling Error

There is not much point in selecting a sample design of high precision and reducing sampling errors if non-sampling errors are overwhelming and introduce serious bias into the estimate.

In practice precision has to be traded off against cost and administrative considerations. Tight administrative control, intensive training of interviewers, field supervision, and quality control and consistency checks will help to minimise interviewer bias and variability and coding errors, reduce measurement and response errors as well as non-response, all of which can contribute substantially to non-sampling errors and invalidate results of the survey.

(d) To give reliable estimate of population parameters with the desired degree of precision

If non-sampling error is minimised, an estimate of the sampling error (standard error) can be calculated for the sample estimators from any random sampling/method used.

The two key indicators specified by MED for monitoring growth of enterprises in the Mahaweli region are :

- (1) Net increase and rate of increase in the number and type of enterprises.
- (2) Net increase and rate of increase in overall private enterprise employment.

The sample survey has to be designed to track these two indicators with maximum precision. The optimum design requirements vary for these two indicators.

3.2.1 Cluster Sampling

An area sampling scheme has necessarily to be employed to track the indicator I. The existence of administrative clusters of blocks subdivided further into units makes cluster sampling a convenient economical and effective design to obtain an unbiased estimate of Indicator I - Net increase and rate of increase of new enterprises for each system and for the region as a whole.

On the other hand cluster sampling will not be an efficient method of tracking indicator 2 - Net increase and rate of increase of overall private enterprise employment.

Since industries tend to be location-specific, the cluster may not be heterogeneous with respect to sector, sub-sector, type or size of industry which are important parameters. Hence it is doubtful whether statistically valid extrapolations can be made for each system and much less so for the region as a whole.

Moreover the concentration of enterprises vary considerably among units giving rise to unequal sample sizes for the different systems. Corrective weighing will be necessary at the analysis stage. Further if very low concentration units happen to be selected by the random procedure, sample size will be very small and sampling error will increase proportionately.

This effect can be mitigated by stratifying the Units into areas of low and high concentration on the basis of information from the Census and selecting a unit from each stratum.

3.2.2 Stratified Random Sampling

On the other hand the database of existing enterprises which is the main output from the Census will give an up-to-date population frame for selecting a stratified random sample of enterprises.

A stratified random sample will increase the precision of the estimates. Stratification factors will be location, field of classification (ICIS), type and size of enterprise.

Location is an important stratification criterion because the range of infrastructural services provided depends on the level of settlement-hamlet, village or township. The larger industries tend to be located at the township level. The small scale industries at the village level and self-employment/cottage level industries at the hamlet level.

This design will give a precise estimate of indicator 2 by system, sector and type of enterprise and cumulative statistics for the region as a whole.

3.3 USE OF CENSUS DATA

The following information obtained from the Census will be used for stratification purposes.

- (i) The majority of enterprises are in the Self-Employment category (6313) and the Micro enterprise category (1852). The number of enterprises in the other two categories Small Enterprises (194) and Medium/Large Enterprises (30) are relatively small.

(2) The distribution of enterprises by employment shows that more full-time and part-time paid employment is generated in the Small and Medium enterprise categories. Hence they have to be oversampled to get a reliable estimate of Indicator 2.

(3) The distribution of enterprises by system shows that the majority of enterprises are in System H (2639), Uda Walawe (2112) and System C (1459).

The sample has to be distributed in the six systems in the same proportion to get a representative sample for valid extrapolation to the region as a whole.

However the sample in Kotmale and System G should not be too small if changes in different strata (eg. by sectors, size) are to be monitored. Otherwise small changes could be confounded with sampling or measurement errors.

(4) Location is another important stratification criterion because the level of infrastructural services provided depends on the level of settlement-hamlet, village or town.

The distribution of enterprises by towns and other blocks indicates that the majority of Self-employment (70%) and Micro-enterprise (55%) categories are located in the villages.

On the other hand the majority of Small Enterprises and Medium Enterprises are located in the towns.

On the basis of the above stratification criteria known from the Census, the sample survey will be designed in the following stages.

3.4 SAMPLE SIZE

A sample size of 10 percent of the total universe is the minimum acceptable for a bench mark study of this nature, making allowance for considerable variability in the population and the need to monitor changes of different variables in various strata and to make comparisons between different strata-systems, sectors and size.

3.5 STRATIFICATION BY SIZE

(1) The main stratification parameter is size. A 10 percent sample from the two categories Self-Employment (6313) and Micro-enterprise (1852) categories will be selected. The sample size will be approximately 800 which will be allocated among the six systems in proportion to the number of enterprises in each system as enumerated at the Census.

Since there are only 224 units in the Small and Medium enterprises category a 100 percent sample will be taken. As a high percentage of full-time and part-time employment is generated in these two sectors a meaningful estimate of indicator 2 can be obtained.

The total sample size will be around 1000.

3.6 CLUSTER SAMPLING

Two-stage cluster sampling will be used to select the 10% sample from the Self-Employment and Micro-Enterprise categories.

The primary sampling units will be the blocks, which will be stratified into three categories: a) rural-high concentration of enterprises b) rural-low concentration and c) town blocks.

Primary sampling units will be selected according to the following criteria:

Rural Blocks		Town Blocks	
No. of blocks in system	No. to be selected	No. of blocks in system	No. to be selected
8-10	3	6-8	2
6-7	2	<5	1
<6	1		

The blocks will be selected with probability proportional to size (i.e. no. of enterprises in each block according to the Census). Selection of town blocks and rural blocks will be done separately within each system applying pps.

Method of Selecting the SSU'S

Once the blocks are selected, the next stage is to select an appropriate number of units from each block. ie. secondary sampling units (ssu's).

Option 1

The units will be stratified into two or three groups according to the total number of enterprises in each of them and an appropriate number of units will be selected from each group.

Option 2

Alternatively the units could be arranged in descending order of size (total number of enterprises) and a systematic random sample of units selected.

This procedure would ensure random selection and also give some control over the number of enterprises to be captured in the sample.

A complete field enumeration will be carried out in the secondary sampling units (ie. the Units thus selected) to get the number of enterprises by type within each selected unit.

Using these figures it would be possible to estimate the number of enterprises by type within each system.

Once these estimates are obtained it is possible to compute the rates of increase in number of enterprises.

3.6.1 Computation

If N_{jkt} = Number of enterprises in Unit k of System j at period of time t and

N_{jko} = Number of enterprises in Unit k of System j at the first Census.

Then $a_{jk} = \frac{N_{jkt} - N_{jko}}{t}$ is the rate of increase in number of enterprises in unit k of system j

If there are m units from system j in sample

$a_j = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m a_{jk}$ will be an unbiased estimator of a_j -- the rate of formation of enterprises in system j

This index can be disaggregated by sector and size of enterprise or aggregated to get an overall average for all systems.

Indicator II

No sampling will be involved in the case of small, medium and large enterprises as they are to be covered 100%.

Sampling will be involved only for Self Employed and Micro Enterprises.

The Self Employed category is fairly large (6313) compared to the Micro Enterprise category (1852).

In selecting the proposed sample of 10%, the sample allocation for each system in respect of these two categories will be as follows.

	Sample	G	B	H	C	Kot.	Uda.
Self Employed	631	57	88	205	111	20	150
Micro Enterprises	185	13	25	52	30	9	56

Option 1

The same set of sample blocks selected for indicator I will be used to track Indicator 2 also.

The simplest procedure would be to select the required number of samples (as given in the table) from each stratum (Self Employment & Micro Enterprises) within each system. This would give a sample which will be spread over the enter system. Though it will give a better representative sample, there could be practical difficulties in the field as the samples are spread over a large area.

Option 2

The same set of sample blocks selected for indicator I will be used.

Within each selected block the enterprises (Self Employed and Micro Enterprises would be considered separately) would be grouped into small clusters of approximately say 10 enterprises which are located close to each other and the required number of such clusters could be selected from each stratum. (Note: these small clusters should be within units. If any unit does not have a sufficient number of enterprises two adjoining units may be combined).

3.7 CUMULATIVE STATISTICS

Every quarter/half year a different unit from a different Block will be selected by the same random sampling process and enumerated by the same procedure. The statistics can be cumulated over a period with suitable corrections for differences in time intervals. The statistics can also generate comparative indices for different Blocks.

3.8 SAMPLING ERROR

In cluster sampling the effects of Intra-class correlation (P) tend to increase sampling error. Since people living in the same area tend to have characteristics more akin to each other than people in other areas, in cluster sampling there is a risk that the selected cluster will be atypical and not representative of the population.

The more heterogeneous the clusters the more precise the estimate of the population parameter. The variance of the cluster sample is given by V_c where

$$V_c = V_R [1 + (N-1) P] \quad V_R = \text{Variance of Simple random Sample of same size}$$

N = Size of each cluster

If $P=0$ ie. there is no intra-class correlation and the variance is reduced to that of Simple Random Sampling.

3.9 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY INDICATORS

A more comprehensive questionnaire will be designed for the Sample Survey in consultation with MED research analysts to identify key variables and generate a wide range of indicators necessary to monitor growth and performance.

Concepts and operational definitions of the indicators to be used to monitor these key variables will be standardised to accord with MED data collection instruments and maintain comparability of the data. The choice of indicators and their definition will have a crucial bearing on the validity of the survey data.

The indicators will have to be project-specific considering the special nature, scale and range of small scale enterprises in the target population. At the same time they must have strong theoretical underpinnings so that conclusions from the survey are valid and generalisable and are not an artefact of the analytical procedure. Comparability with other available industrial statistics is a prerequisite for external validation.

The demands of internal and external validity often compete the more project-specific the design the stronger the internal validity and the weaker the external validity.

3.10 POST ENUMERATION SURVEY

The first sample survey will serve as a post enumeration survey to test the extent of enumeration and accuracy of the Census data. It is recommended that the post-enumeration survey is carried out in March 1993.

The main objectives of the P.E. survey are

- (a) to test the validity and reliability of the Census data.
- (b) to compare variations in performance between systems.
- (c) to get more detailed and precise information on stock and flow variables which are required by MED.
- (d) to measure the discrepancy between the true value of a variable and the recorded Census value.
- (e) to attempt to find out the reasons for the discrepancy, which will give an insight into deficiencies in the data collection instrument and/or the survey process.

The PES approach to data quality carries an implicit assumption that there is an intrinsic true value for each variable at the individual response level. The aim ideally is to capture this true value. The error rates can be calculated in different ways.

Gross Error Rate

This is the most straight-forward index and represents the proportion of incorrect answers given for a particular parameter. It is a fairly stringent measure which does not take into account effects of compensatory errors.

Net Bias

Is another useful method of conceptualising error. Net bias is defined as the difference between the proportion of responses which fell into a given category on the Census and the equivalent proportion on the PES. Net bias will in general provide a smaller estimate of error than Gross Error Rate because individual error will cancel out to some extent.

Relative Net Bias

Is defined as the net bias expressed as a percentage of the PES estimate. Relative net bias is a more refined estimate which will generally be larger than net bias for any response variable because it is expressed as a proportion of the responses falling into the category of interest.

A number of methodological problems inherent in the PES procedure should be noted:

- (1) Since this is a repeat survey within a short period covering the same individual, non-response can be high. If there is an association between non-response and any crucial variables being measured the degree of non-response bias will be high.

- (2) There is a strong possibility of correlation between the Census and PSE response errors which will lead to under-estimation of the amount of error in the Census Data.
- (3) If the time period which elapses between the Census and the PES is too large it could lead to confounding of the true error with the recall error arising from the respondents inability to remember the actual situation at the time of the Census. ie. the memory effect.

3.11 FUTURE WORK RELATED TO PERIODICAL SAMPLE SURVEYS

It is suggested that TEAMS (Pvt) Ltd is employed to conduct this first survey while providing on the-job-training to the selected Mahaweli Field Officers to conduct the surveys by themselves thereafter.

It is proposed to provide training to the Mahaweli Field Officers in the following areas in addition to conducting the first round of the survey.

- (a) Understanding concepts, definitions and terminology used in the forms.
- (b) Development of skills in objective observations to understand the attitudes of settlers.
- (c) Improving skills of entering (posting) the numerical and descriptive information on the forms.
- (d) Development of skills in simple codification of the responses given on the forms.
- (e) Improving the awareness among the Field Assistants about the objectives and benefits of a monitoring programme of this nature and the importance of their role.
- (f) Showing ways and means of carrying out the day to day duties of the Field Assistants in a less strenuous and more productive way.
- (g) Introducing simple analytical tools to show them how data generated from a reporting system could be used in actual monitoring.

DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF SAMPLING PROCEDURE

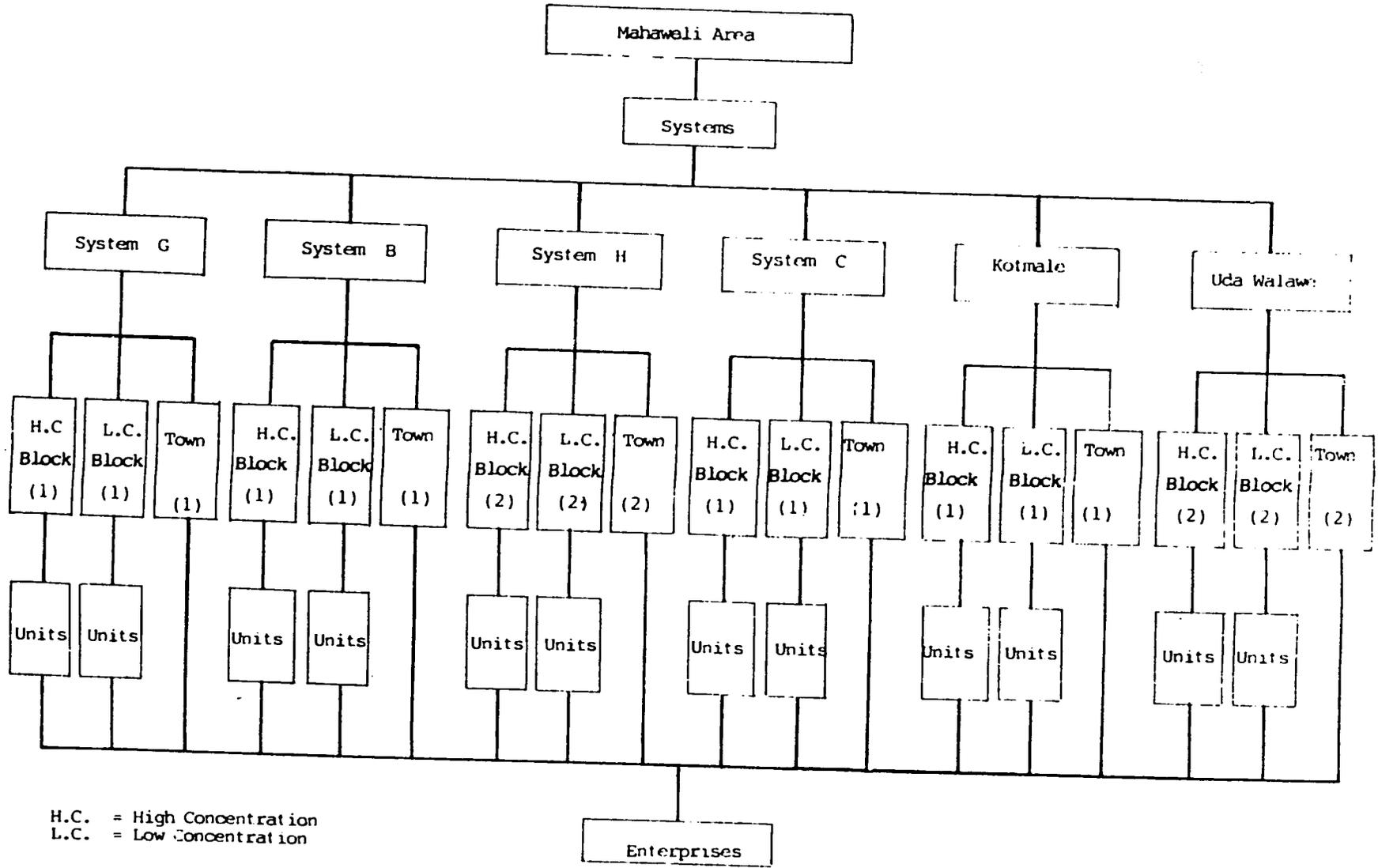
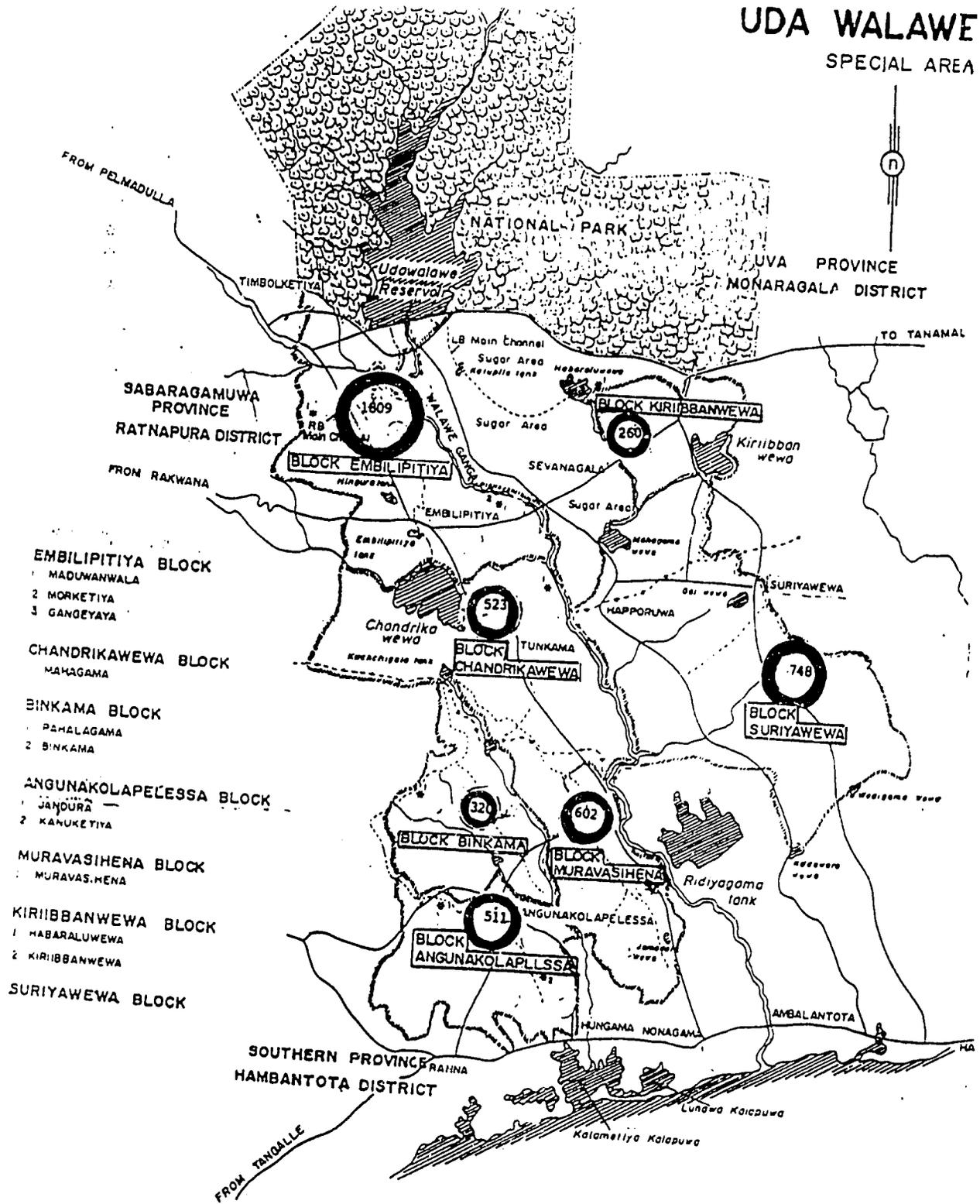


Figure 7

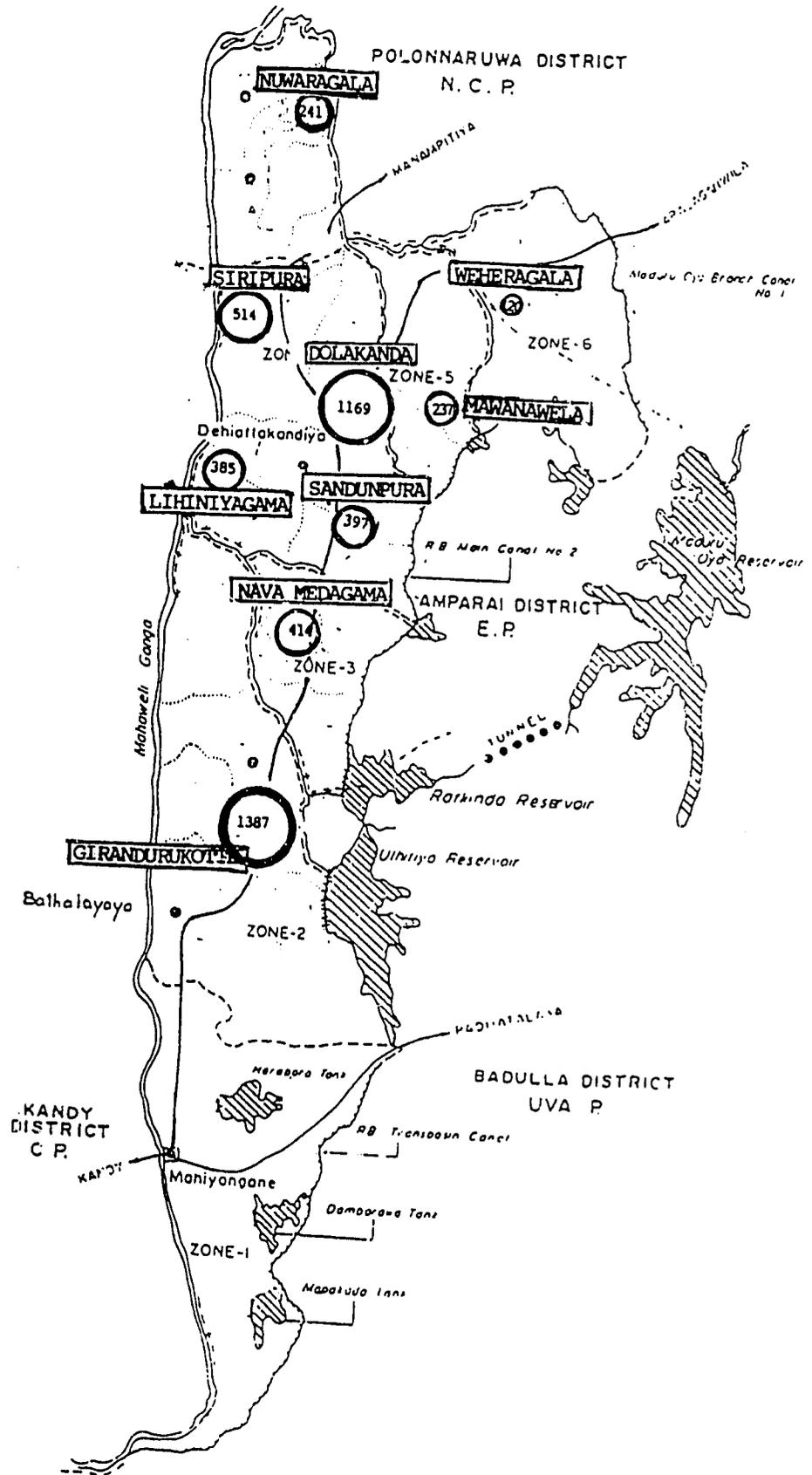
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TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

UDA WALAWE SPECIAL AREA



SYSTEM C TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



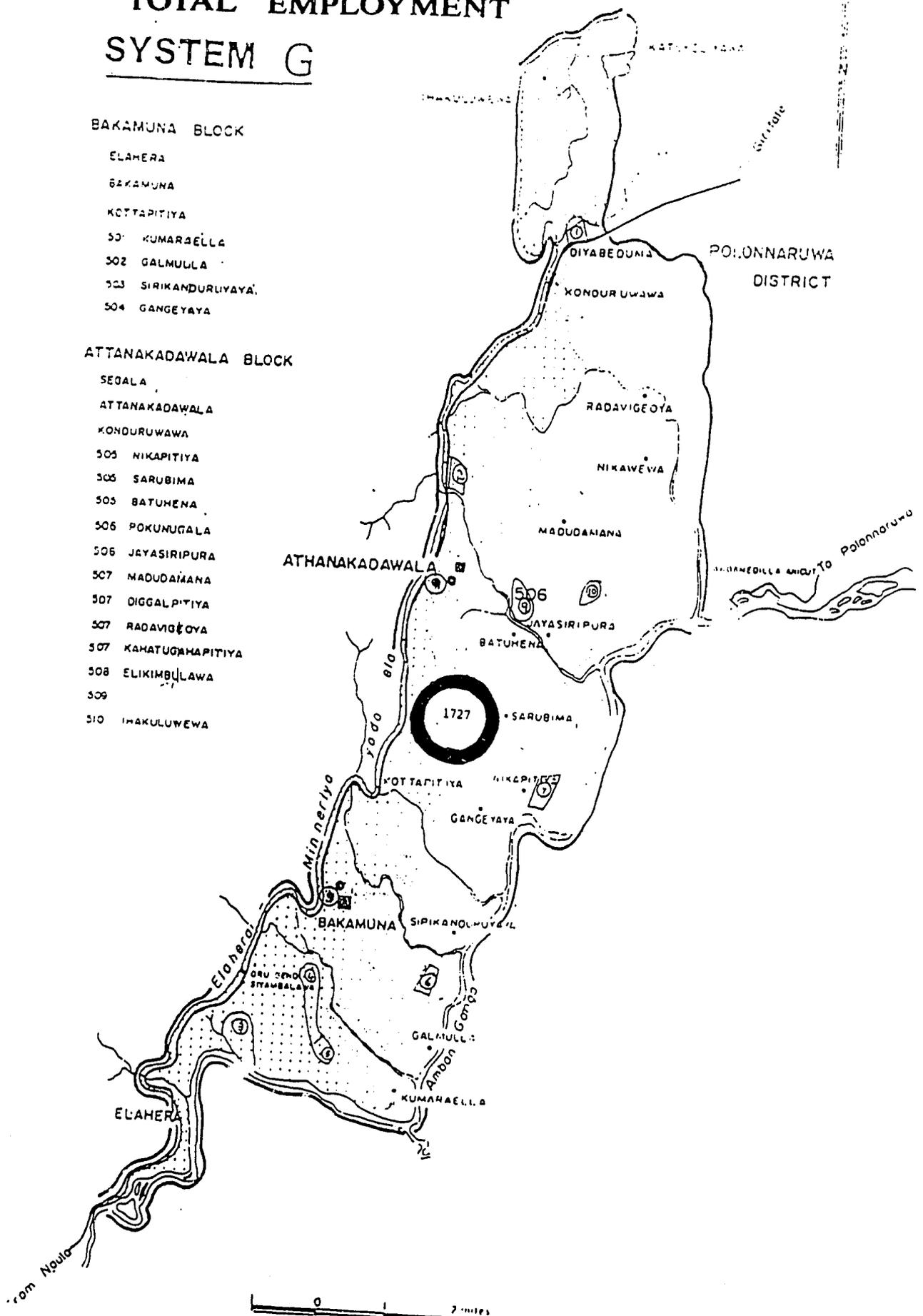
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT SYSTEM G

BAKAMUNA BLOCK

- ELAHERA
- BAKAMUNA
- KOTTAPITIYA
- 501 KUMARSELLA
- 502 GALMULLA
- 503 SIRIKANDURUWAYA
- 504 GANGEYAYA

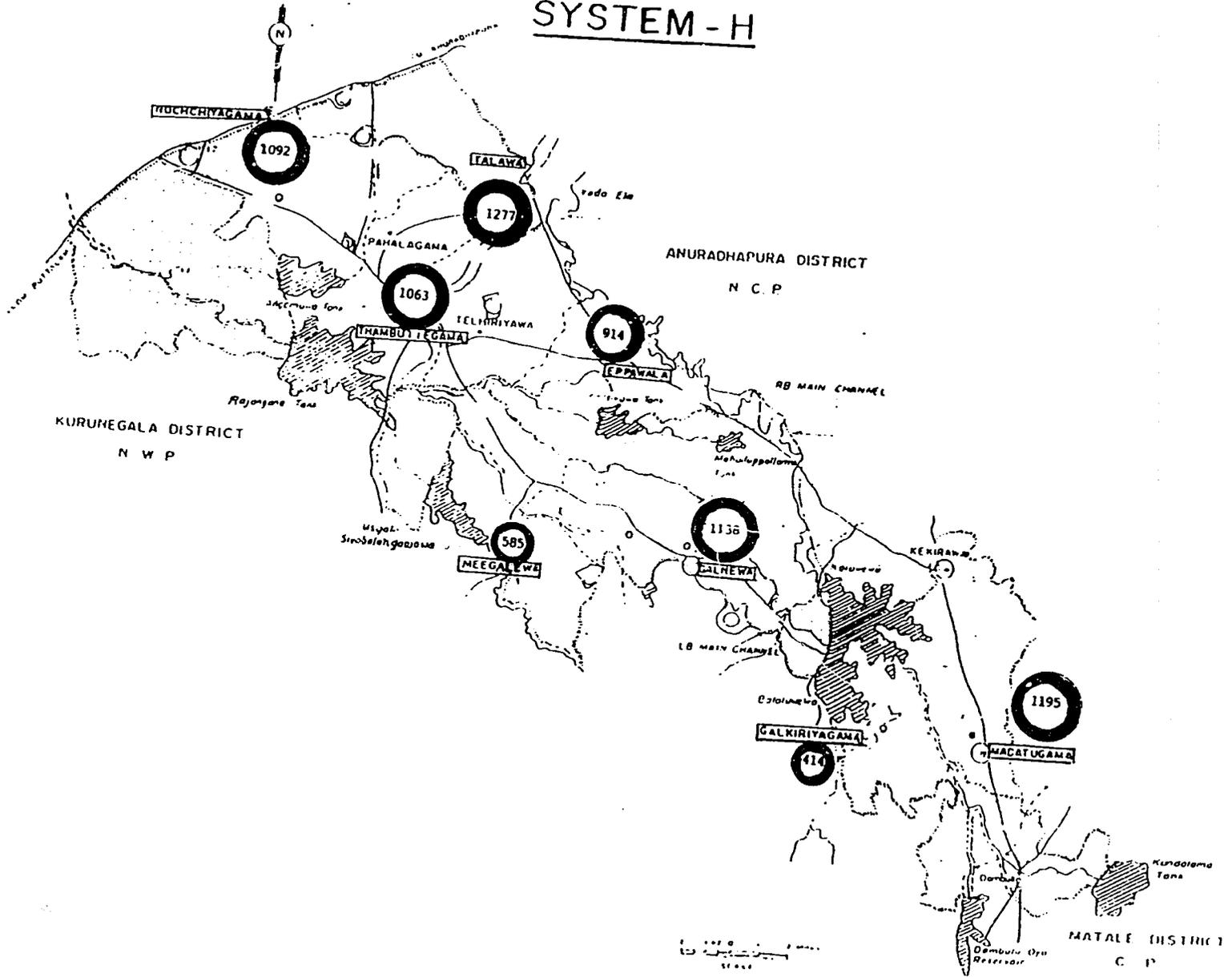
ATTANAKADAWALA BLOCK

- SEGALA
- ATTANAKADAWALA
- KONDURUWAWA
- 505 NIKAPITIYA
- 505 SARUBIMA
- 503 BATUHENA
- 506 POKUNUGALA
- 506 JAYASIRIPURA
- 507 MADUDAMANA
- 507 DIGGALPITIYA
- 507 RADAVIGE OYA
- 507 KAHATUGAMAPITIYA
- 508 ELIKIMBU LAWA
- 509
- 510 IHAKULUWEWA



TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

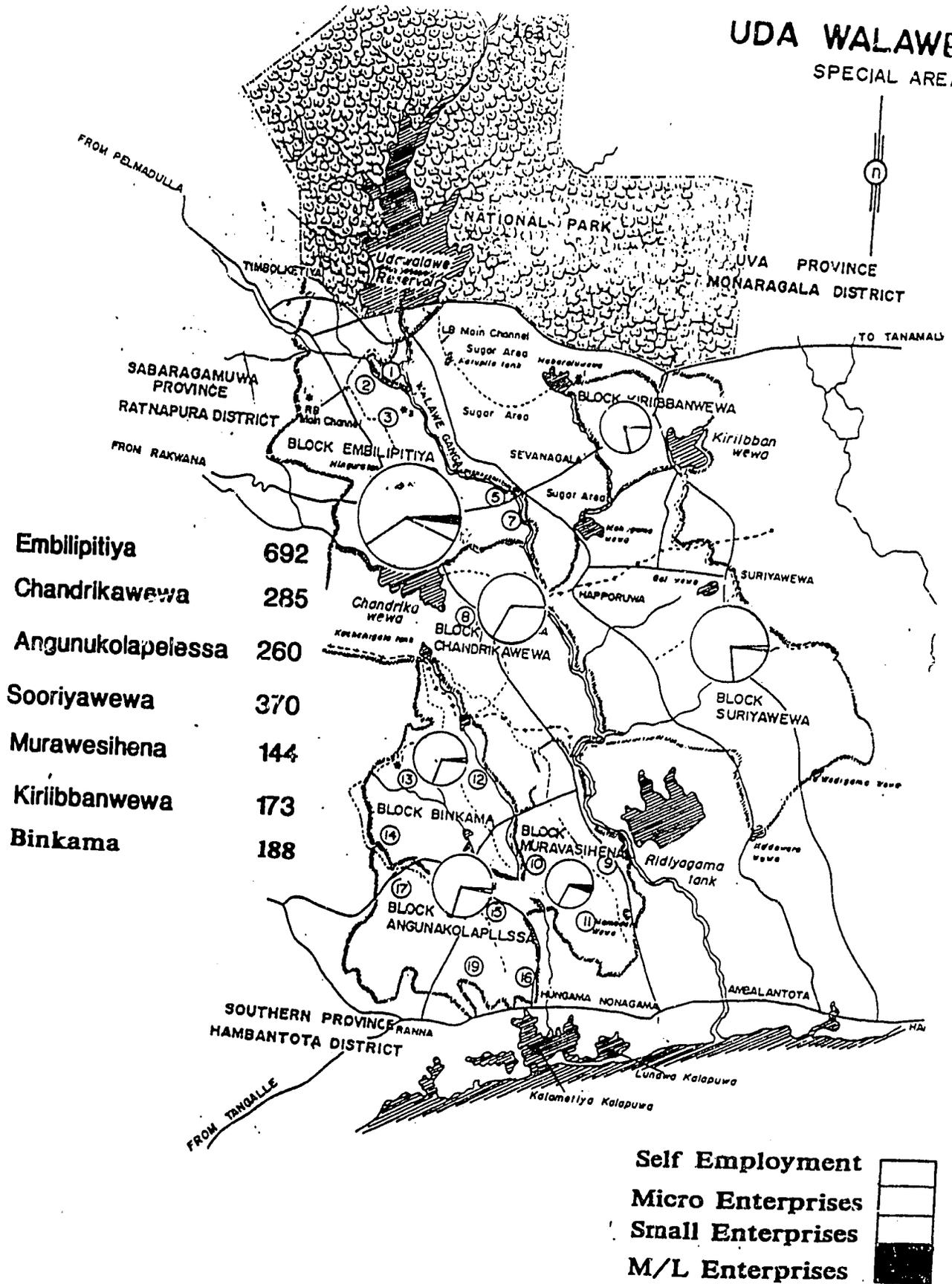
SYSTEM - H



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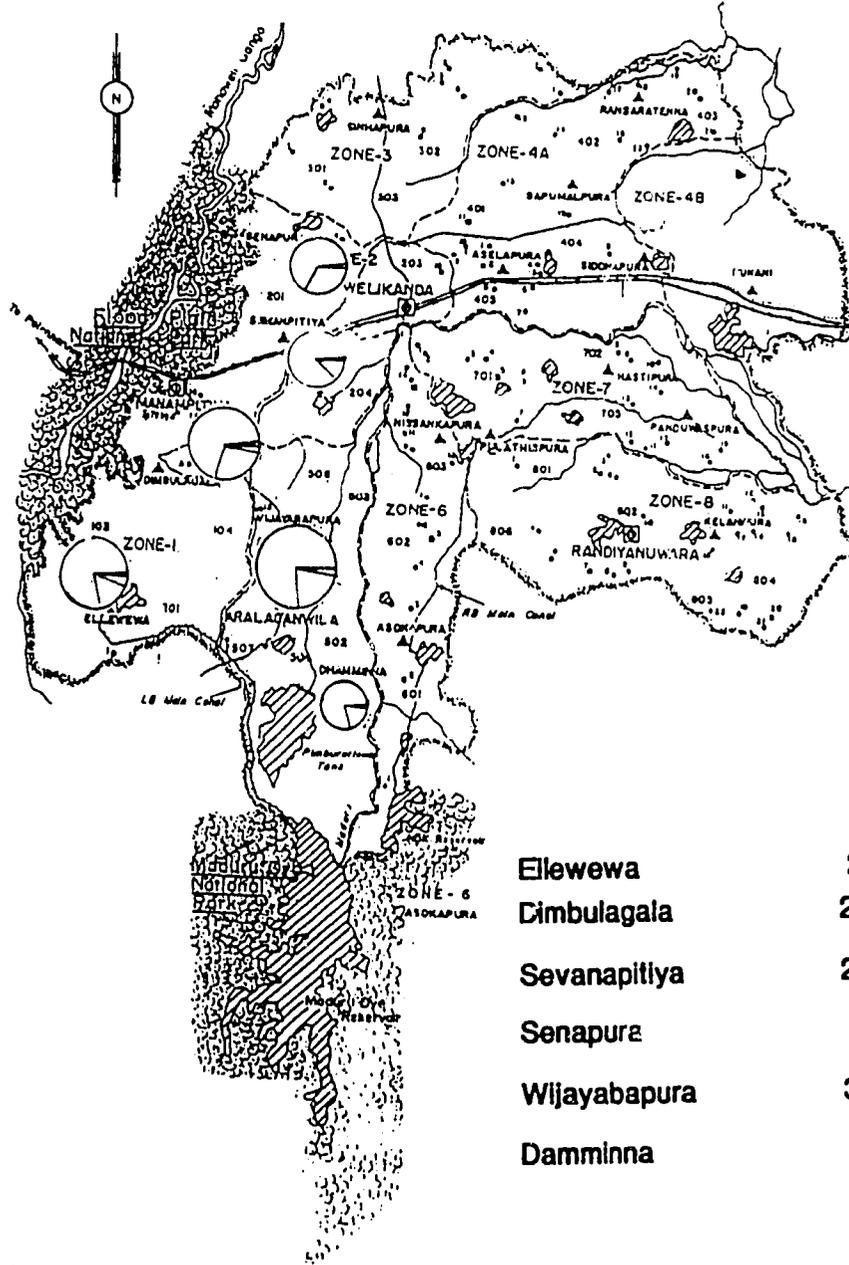
TOTAL NO. OF ENTERPRISES

UDA WALAWE SPECIAL AREA



TOTAL NO. OF ENTERPRISES

SYSTEM - B

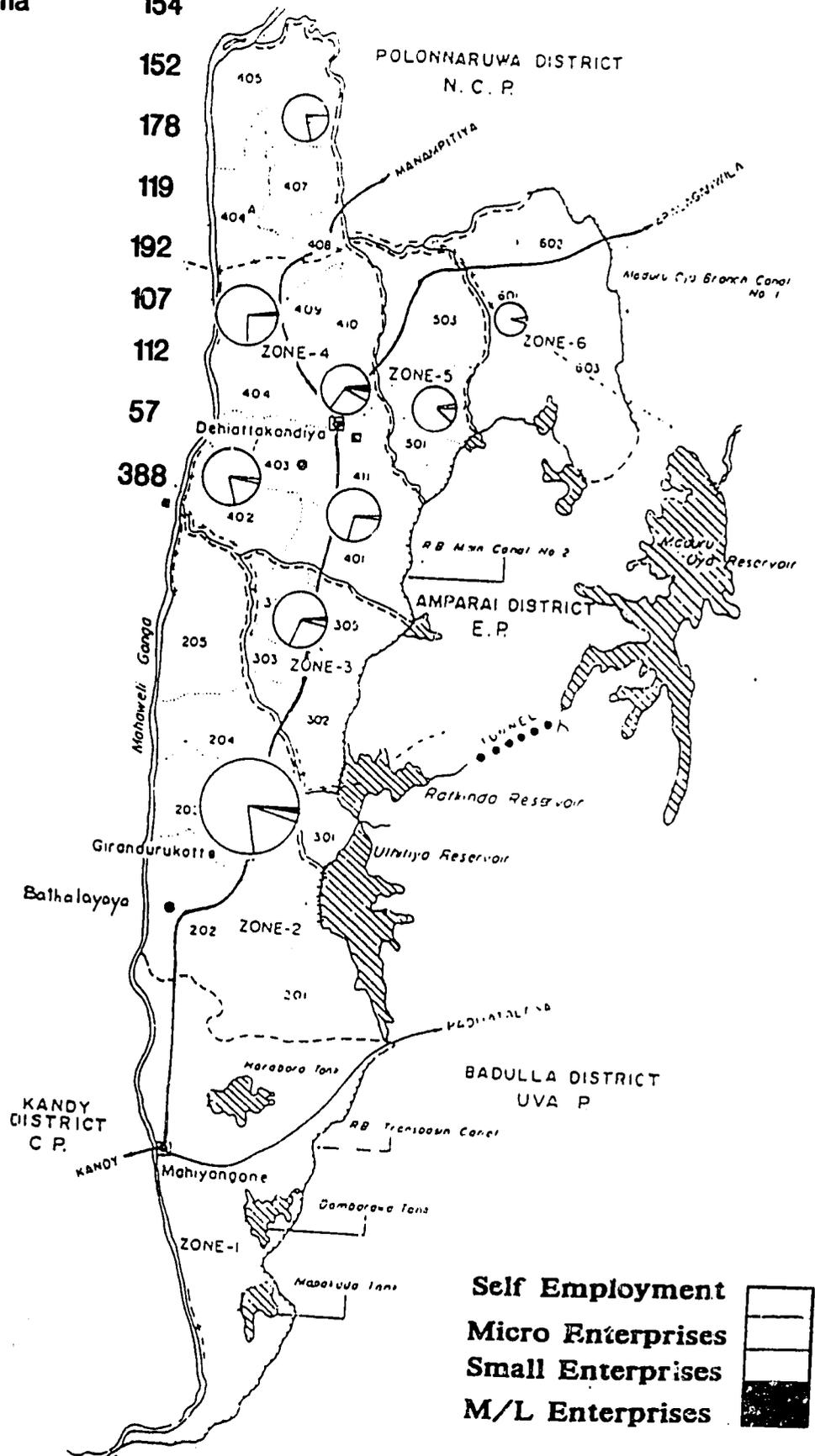


Ellewewa	216
Dimbulagala	243
Sevanapitiya	243
Senapura	151
Wijayabapura	304
Damminna	105

Self Employment
Micro Enterprises
Small Enterprises
M/L Enterprises

SYSTEM C TOTAL NO. OF ENTERPRISES

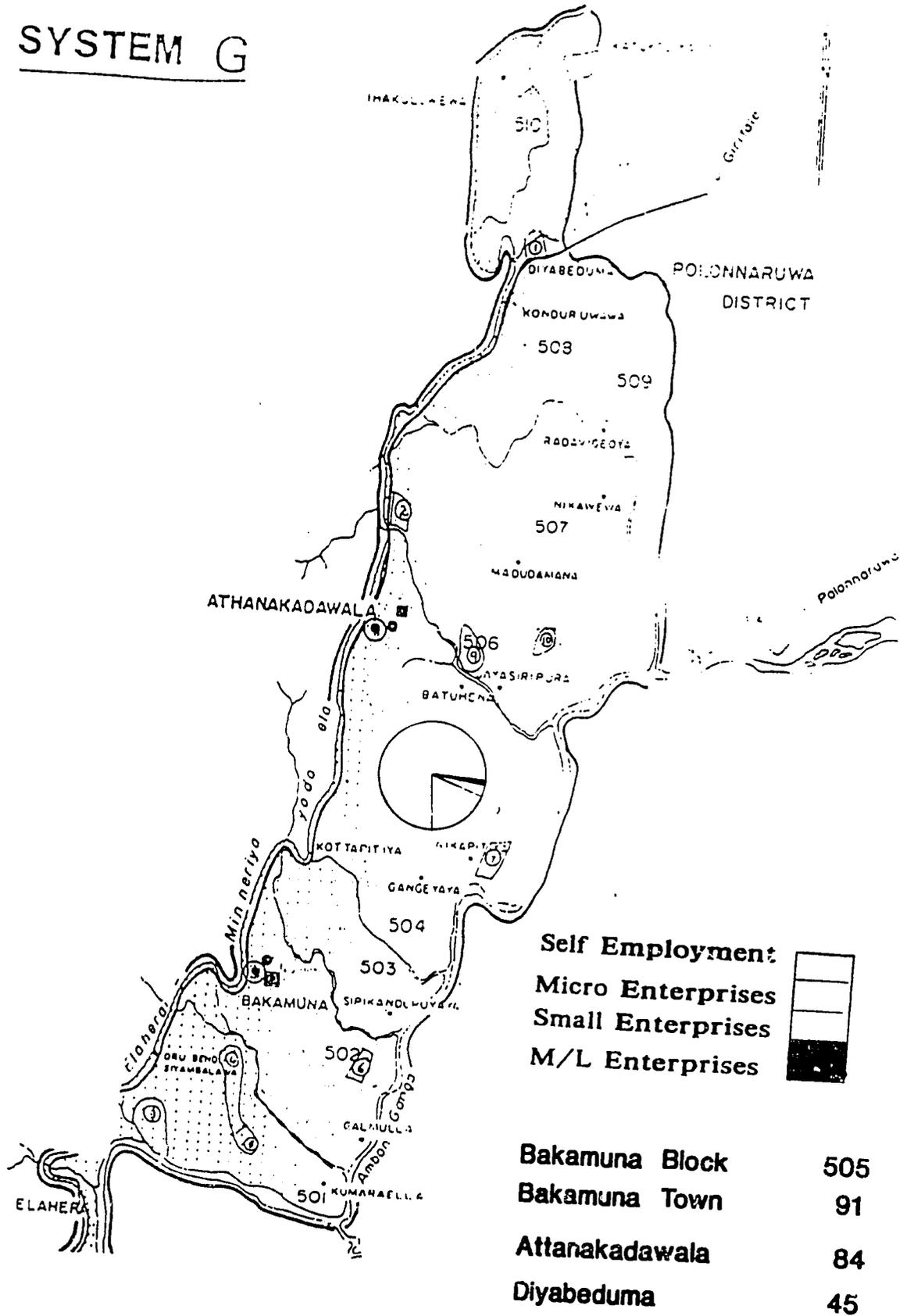
Nava Medagama	154
Sandunpura	152
Lihiniyagama	178
Dolakanda	119
Siripura	192
Nuwaragala	107
Mawanawela	112
Veheragala	57
Girandurukotte	388



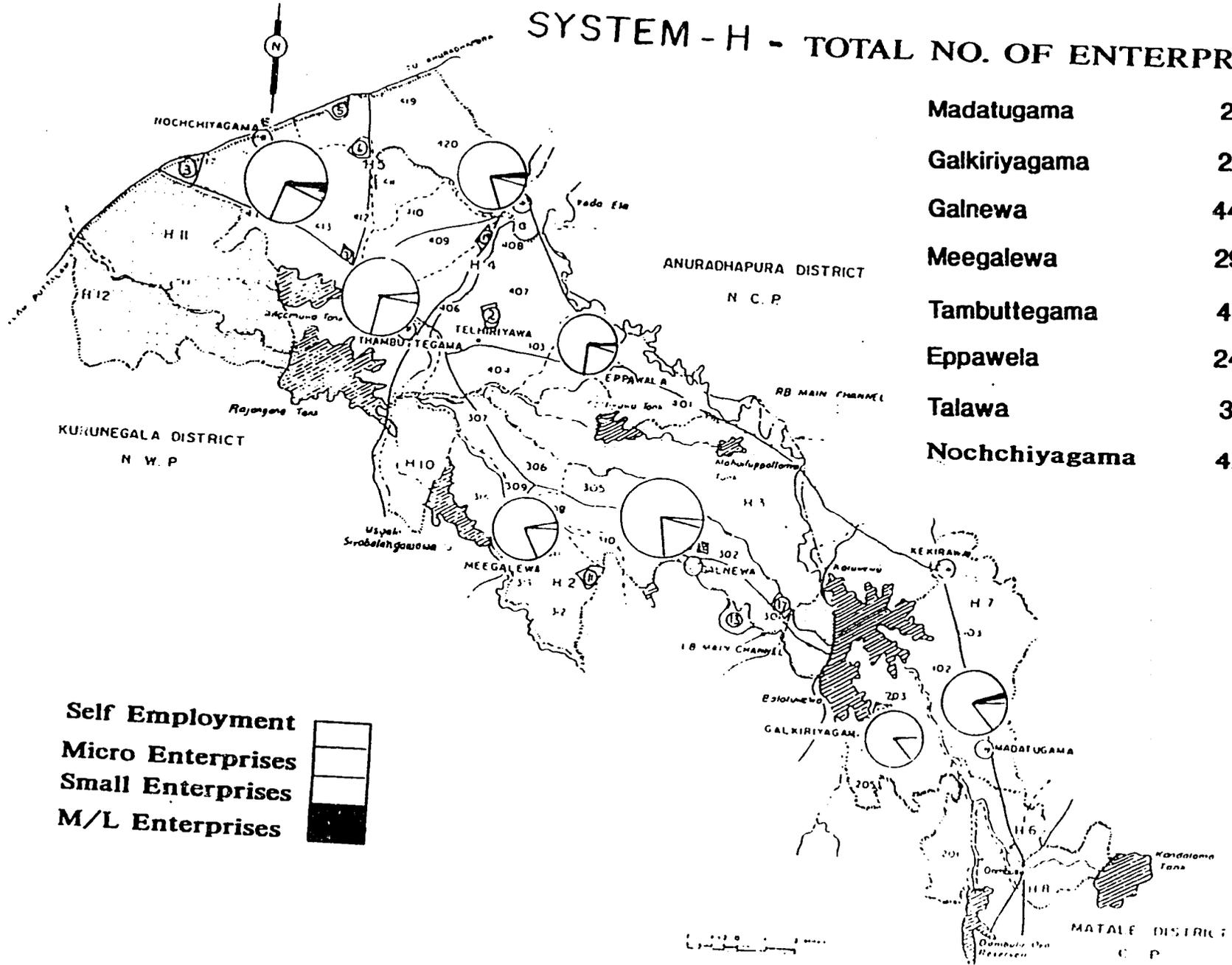
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TOTAL NO. OF ENTERPRISES

SYSTEM G



SYSTEM - H - TOTAL NO. OF ENTERPRISES



Madatugama	291
Galkiriyagama	218
Galnewa	447
Meegalewa	293
Tambuttegama	408
Eppawela	248
Talawa	306
Nochchiyagama	428

Self Employment
Micro Enterprises
Small Enterprises
M/L Enterprises

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